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Providence Truck Strike Slows Defense Building; Overdue Samaria Arrives

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 21, 1940

In New England: Strike Hampers Defense Work

A strike of 30 dump-truck drivers in Providence, R. I., had such ramifications today that it hindered construction work on the Navy's $25,000,000 air base at Quonset Point, R. I., halted work on seven highway projects, and curtailed activity on a million-dollar flood-control project in Hartford, Conn. [Details: Page 9.]

New England economists, commenting upon Wendell L. Willkie's statement in his acceptance address that American housewives would have to economize to make possible the defense program, differed in their reactions. Some disagreed with Mr. Willkie, but others supported his views. [Details: Page 9.]

More than 1,000 dolls made by children in Greater Boston playgrounds this summer went on exhibit at the William Blackstone School. The dolls, with other toys, will be distributed by the Junior Red Cross to needy boys and girls here and abroad. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Samaria Arrives With Child Evacuees

New York—The two-day overdue British liner Samaria reached port here with 680 passengers, including 138 British child evacuees for war-time adoption in American homes. The children were the first to be brought under the sponsorship of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

In Washington: RFC Forms Two Defense Firms

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced the formation of the Defense Plant Corporation and Defense Supplies Corporation, each with $5,000,000 capital, to promote the defense program.

Washington (AP)—The House completed Congressional action today on legislation to permit the use of American vessels to transport evacuee children from the European war zone. Agreeing to minor Senate amendments, the House sent the bill to the White House.

The Navy Department invited bids from private shipyards for construction of 10 seaplane tenders of approximately 1,600-ton standard displacement.

Presidents of five airplane manufacturing companies said they were "ready to build airplanes first and talk about profits afterward."

The War Department estimates it would cost the United States about $100,000,000,000 to duplicate Germany's war machine. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief, made the estimate before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Defense Commission announced clearance of $22,299,730 in additional contracts to be awarded by the Army and Navy. Largest was $15,000,000 for gun equipment, from the Savage Arms Corporation, Hartford, Conn. Since being founded last May, the Commission has cleared $2,100,445,017 in contracts.

The State Department announced that any foreign diplomatic or consular official who was unacceptable to any other American government would not be acceptable hereafter to the United States. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, made this brief general statement at his press conference in commenting on the transfer of two German officials from this country.

Ortiz Acts to Thwart Threat

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Attempting to check a threat to his regime as President of Argentina, Roberto M. Ortiz, who had turned his duties over to an acting President for health reasons, was reported suddenly to have reassumed leadership of his Cabinet.

Luxemburg Commissioner-Mayor Appointed

Berlin (AP)—Burgomaster Richard Hengst of Koethen, in the German Province of Anhalt, was appointed Commissioner-Mayor of German-occupied Luxemburg today. Municipal authorities of Luxemburg fled the Grand Duchy when German troops marched in last May.

War Summary: Mass Attacks Too Costly?

New attack methods tried by German airmen of raiding England singly, instead of in mass formation, are believed to show that the recent massed raids had proved too costly to the invader. [Details: Page 5.]

Mediterranean clash of fleets and air forces are said by Italians to have resulted in seven British planes being downed by Italian forces.

Italian victory in Somaliland is being boosted as Italian estimates of the British forces jump from an original 7,000 to 25,000. Italian forces now in occupation of Berbera, the capital, are stated to be defenseless if the British should begin to shell them from the sea.

Raids in Germany and northern France were continued by British bombers, while Spanish reports said Gibraltar had been bombed.

Mexico Appraises Oil Lands for Processing

Mexico, D. F.—A government-appointed appraiser fixed $34,545,531 as the value for producing and processing properties of foreign oil firms expropriated by Mexico on March 18, 1938. Although the companies never announced a valuation figure, their holdings have been variously estimated as valued at $200,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Nazis to Reopen Berlin-Lisbon Air Service

Lisbon, Portugal (AP)—Germany is to reopen its airmail and passenger service between Berlin and Lisbon, it was learned today. The first Junkers tri-motored ship is expected this week.

French Soldiers and Refugees Sent to Homes

Vichy, France (AP)—Approximately 800,000 refugees and more than 1,000,000 demobilized soldiers were returned to their homes in the German-occupied and unoccupied zones of France prior to Aug. 10, it was announced today. Government officials said nearly all refugees would be returned before winter.

Quezon Signs Emergency Powers Bill

Manila—President Quezon signed a bill conferring upon himself sweeping emergency powers; he denied it contained anything approaching dictatorial scope.

In the Far East: Chungking Homeless Get Cash

Chungking, China (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek appropriated 1,000,000 Chinese dollars ($60,000 in United States currency) for the immediate relief of thousands of Chinese who lost their homes and shops in the heavy Japanese air bombardments of Chungking. He announced homeless persons willing to leave Chungking would be given free transportation and free food and lodging elsewhere, while those choosing to remain will be given cash grants.

Shanghai (AP)—Great Britain's military flag in China was lowered to the next to the last notch today as a mixed force of Seaforth Highlanders and the East Surrey regiment boarded the steamship Taksang for duty elsewhere, probably Hong Kong or Singapore. The rest of the British forces here planned to leave Aug. 26.

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'Old Ironsides' Again To Be Commissioned

The personal appeal of a hero of Spanish-American War days in Cuba that one of the Nation's oldest warships, the Constellation, fly the flag of active commission—made during the closing hours of President Roosevelt's New England inspection tour, at Newport, Aug. 13—bore fruit in two-fold measure today.

Not only was the Naval Training Station at Newport advised that the Constellation be restored to full commission status by order of Secretary of the Navy Knox, but Charlestown Navy Yard received notification that on Saturday, it, too, should stage a ceremony bringing the Constitution "Old Ironsides" to recommission status.

Saturday's formalities will be "just a ceremony"—reading the orders, hoisting the Union Jack and the National emblem, flying a commission pennant and placing the old warrior under the command of an officer of the line.

Air Defense Orders Ready; Delay Ended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — The log-jam that has been holding up aviation defense contracts for three months is about to let go, and a torrent of damned up orders is about to pour through. It is a log-jam that has delayed America's need for rapid construction in the vital air arm, and handicapped England in its very fight for life. Today officials are more hopeful than in weeks.

Through Aug. 12, signed contracts had been written for only 33 out of 4,000 Army planes for which funds were available, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, testified. Since then conditions have changed—particularly this week.

The thing that has been holding back contracts is the profit issue. Specifically it boiled down to the extremely complex and technical problem of plant amortization and limitations of profit written into past laws by Congress. Congress has been struggling with the new omnibus excess profits tax bill for weeks. Congress is just as patriotic as anybody. But it didn't seem possible to hurry this legislation.

Ten days ago, however, a non-partisan informal pledge was given by Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, and Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, that when the ultimate bill was passed it would contain a minimum amortization feature that aviation leaders wanted. It was other details of the legislation that were holding the bill up. Some contracts had already been let. Others have been let subsequently. And yesterday a joint statement, issued by the heads of Douglas, Lockheed, Boeing and Vultee Aircraft Companies, apparently based on these assurances, declared that the aircraft industry is "ready to build airplanes first and talk about profits afterward."

Companies Accept

This is the latest and one of the most hopeful signs that the log-jam may even now be breaking up. Recent events make it look that way. In the past week five companies accepted contracts for 1,250 planes out of the Army's scheduled 4,000 additional fighters and trainers. Of these, all but 56 were training planes. Com-

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Poles Consider Poland-in-Exile At War With Reds

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Polish Government-in-Exile regards "the violation by the Soviet Union of the Soviet-Polish nonaggression pact as placing them in a state of war with the Soviet Union since last September."

Announcement of this stand was made to the House of Commons by Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. Although Poland declared a state of war existed after the Reich invaded Poland in September, 1939, the Poles did not declare war against Russia when the Soviets crossed Poland's eastern borders to divide the country with Nazi Germany.

Mr. Butler made his statement after telling Commons there was "the closest collaboration" between the British and Polish Governments "on all matters concerning the conduct of the war, including questions of foreign policy."

Mr. William Gallacher, Communist member, suggested that British support "of the Polish Government so-called" was hampering British efforts to improve relations with Russia. Mr. Butler replied that he believed Mr. Gallacher "had better leave relations between this country and the Soviet Union to His Majesty's Government."

Defense Plans Open Business To Architects

Building in New England expected to show rapid gain as workers find housing shortage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21 — Architects were told here today to get busy on designs for New England's introduction to "defense housing," which promises to open a modern era of building construction the like of which this section has not witnessed since the days before the market crash of 1929.

Federal Project Supervisor Fred W. Weston announced that construction on the first 260 housing units close to the Torpedo Station here would be started within three months, implying that defense workers will be able to move into the new buildings in about six months. The Government recognizes that this initial move in defense housing is merely "scratching the surface" of what is termed "serious housing shortages" in every New England industrial and Naval District.

By next fall, Federal officials estimated that approximately 10,000 new housing units will either be under construction or earmarked for immediate building within several key industrial centers. Five of them, including Newport and Portsmouth, N. H., Chicopee and Quincy, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., are on the Government's immediate prospective list of allocations.

Center of Attention

The eyes of New England, however, are on Newport and Hartford in particular, for these are the first New England communities to share in the Government's original outlay of about $20,000,000 for defense housing. That sum includes a recent allocation of $13,773,000 to build 3,601 dwelling units in eight vital defense centers of the United States, in addition to $7,000,000 approved for similar projects earlier in the year.

Returning from a trip to Hartford, Mr. Weston said that there was a potential need in the Connecticut capital for more than 1,000 new housing units. The Colt Patent Fite Arms Manufacturing Company, he said, has adedd 500 workers in the last few months, the United Aircraft plant is expecting to add 4,000 to 5,000 workers in the next six months and the Pratt & Whitney Tool Division will soon be in urgent demand for new workers.

Newport Situation

Already, the Newport Naval District, which includes a torpedo station, Naval training station, Army reservation and Naval hospital, is beginning to hear the tread of marching feet, representing the advance guard of civilian workers needed for expanding defense activities here. The first housing units will presumably shelter some of the 4,000 civilian employees in the Torpedo Station, it is said.

Vacant dwellings at moderate rents are found to be practicaliy non-existent in Newport, resulting in a nightly migration of about 1,700 Torpedo Station workers out of this town to homes as far away as Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., and Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

Also, there are some 340 families of enlisted personnel at the Naval Training Station, where housing needs have been acute for some time. In another month, hundreds of new workers are expected to pour into this town, adding to the keen demands for decent homes to live in. And new warships are expected to be stationed in Narragansett Bay with all that implies in population increases here.

Portsmouth Cited

To illustrate what can be expected to happen in every Naval District, Federal authorities cite Portsmouth, where, in the current year, the civilian complement of workers at the Navy Yard has been increased already from 2,500 to 5,000 while the submarine construction program now under way will shortly add another 1,000 workers.

An answer to the question of what will happen to this emergency housing if no immediate emergency develops in this country from the present world situation, was made today by Newton C. Farr, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, speaking through the local offices of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Farr said that, if defense housing is left to private enterprise without Government interference, it can be done with much greater salvage value when the cessation of employment brings quick end "to the need for extra housing space."

He proposed special Federal Housing Administration machinery through which rental housing could be done solely by private effort with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a possible senior partner. He advised the forming of special corporations to work on such a plan.

War Turns to Blockade Test; Destroyer Sale Gains Force, Sanction of Navy Required

Full effort indicated at Washington to allow at least 50 over-age ships for Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Indications were today that the United States Government had decided to make every effort to release at least 50 overage destroyers to Great Britain as four Cabinet officers, flanked by the highest Army and Navy officers, met to study the destroyer question.

Meeting in the office of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who interrupted a vacation to return to the Capital, were Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Accompanying them were Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Although no details of the conference were available, Mr. Jackson declared that "we have discussed legal questions involved in the proposal and procedure for American acquisition of off-shore naval and air bases along the Atlantic Ocean."

Sources close to the Attorney General supplemented this statement by saying that the air-naval base question was discussed in all its aspects and that it was logical to assume that this included destroyers.

The meeting coincides with the revelation that Justice Department officials are giving careful study to the recently published legal opinion declaring that the President has the right to release the destroyers under existing laws.

Legal Aspects Studied

This opinion was advanced by four well-known lawyers who asserted that since the destroyers had been originally built for the United States and not for any belligerent their mere sale to Britain would not constitute an act of war. Sources very close to the White House in the matter of destroyers have advanced the opinion that if the President decided to go ahead and release the vessels he will do so in whole, or in part, on the basis of this legal opinion.

Since a recent congressional measure provides that no military equipment may be disposed of unless the Navy Department shall have first certified that it is not essential to the defense of the United States, Attorney General Jackson's anticipated conference with Secretary Knox is said to look toward this end.

Secretary Knox himself is on record as favoring all aid to Britain consistent with a maintenance of American defensive power and is believed to favor strongly the immediate release of the destroyers to Britain. At the same time, however, there is known to have been strong opposition to such a course among several of the highest noncivilian officials of the Department.

Ban on Word "Deal"

This latter opposition is believed to have been greatly reduced, however, by word that the United States will apparently obtain long-desired and vitally-needed air and

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By a Staff Artist

Again the Map of Europe Changes

Bulgaria is reported to have regained from Rumania all of southern Dobruja, thus restoring the Bulgarian border of 1912. Reports from Bucharest to Reuters, the British news agency, say a Bulgar-Rumanian agreement has been reached. [Details: Page 5.]

More Food in Germany Now. But Winter Scarcity Hinted

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 21—There is improvement in Germany's food situation since the military conquests in Scandinavia, the Low Countries, and France are being economically organized. But the improvement is less than expected and contains elements of weakness which justify predictions that the improvement cannot be sustained through the winter.

There is apparently no reason to assume that the coming winter will be worse than last winter for civilians in Germany itself. Conditions in the occupied areas are another matter.

[According to a statement in Parliament yesterday by Hugh Dalton, Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare, Germany has ample food to fill the needs of its vanquished populations. He pointed out, however, that Germany had virtually imposed a one-way traffic for removal of goods from unoccupied France to the German-occupied zone.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill also referred to German statements that they can feed all their captive peoples through their new unified economy in Europe.

The extent to which the Germans are confiscating food reserves in the areas they have occupied is a major issue affecting the pleas for relief-feeding of the conquered populations.

Mr. Churchill yesterday served notice that Britain would not modify its blockade because to do so would give vital, even if indirect, aid to the German war machine.]

The most significant additions to the German diet during the summer have been relatively plentiful supplies of vegetables and fish, both of which were almost non-existent last winter.

The availability of staples is almost unchanged. Meat rations have remained unchanged both in quantity and price. Since the overrunning of Denmark excellent bacon has become available. There is plenty of pork in the markets at the moment and queues are less frequent for meat, but the total meat ration per person remains unincreased.

The bread ration for persons from 10 to 20 years has been increased, for those over 20 it has been reduced, producing a net total saving at about 250 tons of wheat a year as compared with a total annual consumption of about 12,000,000 tons.

[Figures quoted by Mr. Dalton in Parliament gave the Germans 7,000,000 tons of grains for bread, with about 2,000,000 tons in the occupied territories.]

The butter ration has been increased by substituting butter for the former margarine ration.

Eggs Are Scarce Again

Production of margarine has been entirely suspended. Eggs were more plentiful in the spring but are again scarce, the past four weeks having provided exactly four eggs per person.

The patience of the German Hausfrau in a food queue is the great symbol of the submission of the average German to the price of their nation's military power. I have watched many and never seen any pushing or shoving or obvious impatience.

Confidence in victory and complacency toward present hardship are also indicated in the reduced tendency to hedge against the fear of inflation. Last winter there was a heavy demand for diamonds, watches, oriental rugs, antique furniture, rare postage stamps—anything which could in theory retain its value in the event of inflation. But this is no longer true. People seem more content to save

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New England Defense Work Prompts 'Help Wanted' Call

Evidence that New England is nearly ready for the "all out" order for production of national defense equipment and supplies cropped up today in an urgent "Men Wanted" appeal by War Department and Civil Service officials in Boston.

These two offices are seeking, and are in a hurry to certify, approximately 30 qualified men whose duties will be to inspect the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of articles from 37 millimeter anti-tank guns to range finders and pistols which New England plants and factories will produce in vastly increased quantities in the near future. In addition, the Civil Service office is looking for 300 to 400 skilled metal workers for employment at Boston Navy Yard, Watertown Arsenal and Springfield Armory.

The inspectors, however, with pay ranging from $1,620 to $2,300 a year depending on rating, are needed by Sept. 1, indicating that the process of converting "on order" into "on hand" will be greatly accelerated within a very few weeks.

Washington has already earmarked New England's portion of the multi-billion dollar bank account established by Congress for national defense purposes, it was learned today. figures could be obtained, but it is recalled that Army, Navy, and WPA orders totaling $6,353,534 were placed in four New England states between July 12 and July 31.

Each of the millions of items ordered by Army or Navy must be inspected before delivery by members of the ordnance division of these two departments.

Flow of production must be maintained at the same speed, but the bulk of manufactured goods on hand must not exceed the capacity of the inspectors to examine them, to prevent an overflow of production.

To forestall possibility of such a "bottleneck," the procurement division of the Army has been given emergency powers to certify men for immediate service upon presentation of qualifications. The examination given is known as the "unassembled" or oral test, is actually an interview with Civil Service officials based on training and experience.

London sees effort by Nazis to bluff neutrals in latest declaration of 'total blockade.'

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP)—An Italian warning to neutral shipping not to enter waters within 30 miles of British coasts was described by Fascist authorities today as meaning a "total, unconditional blockade" of British Mediterranean territories.

The Italian action followed by three days Germany's announcement of a "total blockade" of Britain itself.

Italy notified neutrals in a note last night that it declined all responsibility for the consequences to any ship ignoring its warning of peril in British waters.

It called particular attention to maritime stretches along the coasts of British colonies and protectorates in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 21—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's emphatic reaffirmation of his policy of enforcing a strict blockade not only against Germany and Italy, but also against all other countries under German domination strengthens the growing opinion here that the war is tending more and more to develop into a blockade and counterblockade struggle. Mr. Churchill's announcement came quickly on the German proclamation of a "total blockade of Britain."

The inconclusive nature of the air warfare in the battle for Britain up to the present and growing realization that British preparations for comprehensive offensive against Germany must take some time to complete have set people thinking about the blockade issue in both its immediate and remoter significance.

An immediate problem is why Germany should have proclaimed its new total blockade of Britain now, despite the fact that the Nazis have been engaged since the outbreak of the war in indiscriminate sinking of neutral ships. During this period of 11 months, 736,162 tons of neutral shipping have been sunk by the Germans and the only check upon their actions has been effectiveness of the British Navy.

Done to Scare Neutrals?

There is nothing new or surprising about the new German proclamation except perhaps that "the British Isles are now a besieged fortress." Hence it is conjectured here that the aim is bluff—to scare the neutrals. But it should also be noted that some kind of disaster to their own cause has invariably stimulated the Nazis to produce such statements.

They may mean little, but being high sounding they serve as a diversion for our own people, and the Nazis hopefully trust that they will either deceive the neutrals or serve to justify beforehand some contemplated Nazi wanton act.

The fact of the matter is that not the German blockade but British mines guard the way to Britain's coast nowadays. There is only one approach free from mines to and from the Atlantic. This is past Tory Island on the North Irish coast, which the British Navy is effectively patrolling.

Herr Hitler's declared aim in all this "to render not only Europe but all the countries of the world a service of historic importance" undoubtedly included an attempt to dictate the route of the steamer American Legion from the neutral port of Petsamo to the United States.

Eire's Good Will Sought

Germany's attempt at the same time to obtain Eire's good will by offering to circumvent this "total blockade" in that country's favor can hardly amount to much in practice since 75 per cent of the ships entering Irish ports fly the British flag, so that Eire must consider itself automatically blockaded by that fact alone.

Nazi shipping itself can only use the coastline of an occupied country like Norway sparingly, because of effective mine laying by the British Air Force.

It is being said that the moral blockade presents even greater danger than the physical and that the outcome of the present war will hinge ultimately on whether Herr Hitler succeeds in bluffing the populations of German-occupied territories and the neutrals into thinking that both his and the British blockades are really due to British plutocracy, and that the war could be imme-

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Feed shortage forces Danes to sacrifice millions of pigs: Page 4.

Move to Restore Free France Gets Organized Start in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Announcement of the formation of an association to be known as "France Forever" (France Quand Même), with executive offices at 8 West Fortieth Street here, and national headquarters in Philadelphia, to "unite all French people in America who are interested in furthering the values of justice and brotherhood, who cherish the best traditions and ways of life of France and who look to a restoration of a free France" was made here today

Simultaneously, the Association gave out copies of a cable dispatch it had sent to Jean Borotra, Undersecretary of State of the Vichy Government, warning it that attacks against Great Britain published daily in the press of France and public declarations by prominent French officials were "destroying the traditional friendship that the United States have always had for France."

"Calling former statesmen before a high tribunal while the war is still on and during foreign occupation is causing a most unfavorable impression on American public opinion," the cable dispatch continues.

Declare Accusations False

"Furthermore, such action tends to establish before the bar of history, contrary to the actual truth, that the French statesmen are responsible for the war. We are positive in stating that Americans far and wide are withdrawing any confidence whatsoever from your representatives in this country."

The dispatch was signed by Eugene Houdry, President of "France Forever."

Sponsors of the Association were described as coming from many walks of life, among them being professional men, manufacturers, business men and academicians.

Founders are Maj. Gen. William B. Price, Oswald Chew, Emile Geyelin, Roger E. Brunschwig, Mr. Houdry, Fred G. Hofferr, Emil G. Henno, Genri L. Laussucq, Jacques De Sieyes, Dr. Albert Simard and Pierre Marie Quilleret. They were described as "in hearty accord with American ideals."

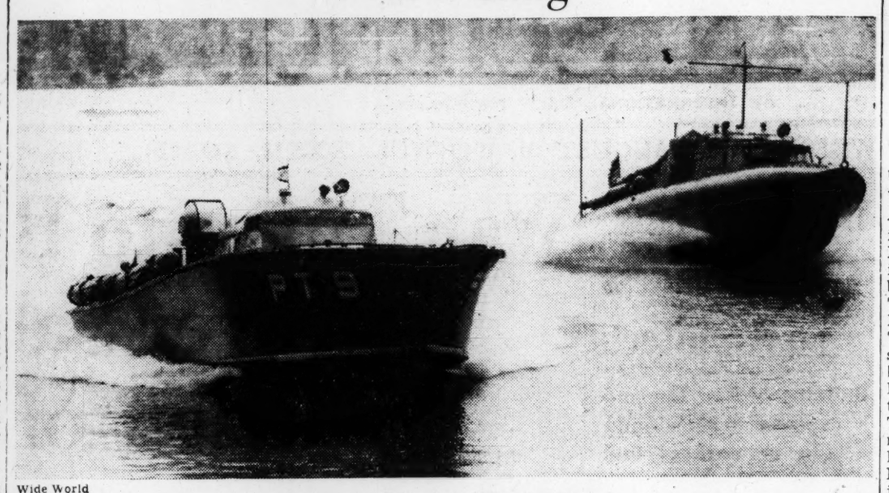
"They believe that freedom and democracy are being menaced the world over," the announcement continues. "They propose to help Great Britain by all lawful means in continuing the fight against the totalitarian menace, and, should the occasion arise, to assist the United States in all measures contributing to victory over totalitarianism. Furthermore, the active French members of the Association pledge themselves to take up arms under the American flag whenever called upon.

"They are today sending their first protest to the Vichy Government regarding the attack of French newspapers and French officials against Great Britain, and also concerning the judicial prosecution of former statesmen which is nothing but a parody on justice.

"The Association aims, furthermore, to give every available moral and material support to the French forces now fighting with Great Britain. They see in the resistance of a French general staff, headed by General de Gaulle, and in the several patriotic French groups who are actively resisting Nazi oppression, the only hope for the eventual freedom of France.

"France forever's offer to serve and assist in the defense of the United States takes on real significance, because among those Frenchmen are many military technicians, engineers and chemists who have the kind of technical knowledge, as well as the recent hard experience, in modern warfare which is needed at present. They stand ready to bring to the country which is giving them hospitality and sympathy their fullest devotion and services."

With a Sting



Wide World

'Mosquito Boats' of U. S. Navy

Trial runs at Washington Navy Yard are prescribed for small craft before acceptance. The PT9, at left, built by the Electric Boat Co., of Bayonne, N. J., is 70 feet long and carries four torpedoes. The PT3, at right, built at Detroit, is 59 feet long and carries two torpedoes.

Dies Clears Film Stars Of Red Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Three notable film actors and a scenario writer have been cleared by the Dies Committee of accusations that they were Communist sympathizers.

After a careful study of testimony, Representative Martin Dies said there was no evidence to indicate that the actors, James Cagney, Fredric March and Humphrey Bogart, or the writer, Phil Dunne, had ever been connected with Communist activities.

Representative Dies said the three actors "apparently out of humanitarian impulses," had contributed to and permitted use of their names by organizations that the committee investigating un-American activities "has unanimously found to be among those in which Communists are in leadership."

"A number of public officials have done likewise," Mr. Dies added. "The chair feels that those people of prominence and influence, who through worthy and commendable motives have desired to aid worthy causes, should be careful in selecting the vehicle through which to extend their help."

Mr. Cagney and Mr. Dunne appeared voluntarily before the committee here and emphatically denied having Communist sympathies or connections with the Communist Party. Representative Dies said afterward that they and Mr. March "have been very frank and have submitted their books and records for our inspection."

The four members of the film colony cleared were among a group listed by John Leech, former Los Angeles County Communist organizer, in statements concerning purported Communist activities in Hollywood.

Rand Firm Requiring Citizenship Papers

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Remington-Rand, Inc., announces that its 16,000 employees in the United States are being required to produce citizenship papers.

Stanley M. Knapp, Executive Vice-President, refused to elaborate on the announcement, except to say "it is in line with policies of other concerns."

At the same time, the company announced that all employees "who are called, who volunteer or are conscripted for a year's military training are assured there will be jobs for them after their training period."

"These employees," Mr. Knapp said, "will not lose their continuity of service, and the company will make it possible for such employees to continue their life insurance carried through the company on the same basis as at the present time."

Cardenas Tells Mexican Labor Not to Obstruct His Oil Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Refusal of 22 of the 32 sections of the Oil Workers Union to accapet without discussion the plans for reorganization of the oil industry brought a sharp warning from President Cardenas that he would tolerate no obstruction by Labor to his plan. President Cardenas has assumed direct charge of the reorganization, and in a precedent breaking move opened offices at which he presides daily in the building of Petroleos Mexicanos.

The plan, which is described as a temporary measure, was put into effect immediately following a conflict between the Union and the Administration, and was the result of direct orders from the President. First hopes that it would effect an early solution to the agitated problem have now been dampened by the demands of the unions for a discussion of its provisions.

The broad general bases of the plan call for a reduction of personnel and salary in the industry, and the merging of the three administrative bodies into one single directing group to be known as Petroleos Mexicanos. It further calls for the reduction of the 32 sections of the union to three, representing respectively the workers in the north, central and southern parts. This last move will sharply curb the power of union leaders and is one of the chief points of objection.

Industry's Head Named

Señor Vicente Cortes Herrera has been named head of the entire industry, and President Cardenas is working side by side with him until such time as the reorganization has been made effective and the industry returned to normal. The President journeys every afternoon to the offices of Petroleos Mexicanos and works there until late in the evening, lending his personal support and prestige to the problem which more than any other symbolizes the socialistic program of his Government.

All negotiations for the new plan were conducted between the Government and the Executive Committee of the Union and the temporary plan adopted, pending the resolution of minor questions, when it is expected to become permanent. Its reforms hit at the top men in the industry who will either be dismissed or receive pay cuts, but have little effect upon the day laborer and office underlings. They will also purge more than 2,000 employees who were put on Government pay rolls through patronage after the expropriation.

A revolt against the agreement reached by the Executive Committee is indicated in the action taken by a group which claims to represent more than 66 per cent of the workers and more than 75 per cent of the 32 sections of the Union. This group insists upon calling a national convention to discuss the action taken by the Committee and the reorganization plan. It holds that the workers' rights are being sacrificed, and that the agreements reached do not represent the will of the laborers.

Non-Recognition for Labor

Faced with this new complication at a time when he is lending all his efforts to readjust the industry to a more balanced working plan, President Cardenas informed the Executive Committee that he would refuse to recognize any such convention or its acts. All inter-union difficulties should be put aside and all obstructionist efforts abandoned in the present serious moment for the reorganization of the industry, he declared.

This determined warning to Labor to accept without opposition the government dictation on reorganizing the industry in order to save it from bankruptcy is characteristic of several similar statements issued by President Cardenas in recent weeks. In each he has categorically ordered Labor to fall into line and work with the Administration or accept the consequences. These statements were made to both oil and railway workers and to civil service employees, all of whom had threatened to strike against the Government.

President Cardenas has reminded Labor in each instance that his Government has consistently fostered and upheld the rights of Labor in its conflicts with capital, but added that a conflict between Labor and Government is an entirely different affair which harms the national itnerest. The present friction comes at an agitated time in Mexico's internal affairs when the presidential succession is yet to be clarified, and it remains to be seen if Labor will co-operate with the Cardenas Government to the extent that the Government has co-operated with it.

Orders to Arrest Almazan Bring Mexico Near Uprising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Orders for the arrest of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, the leaders of his party, and all his candidates for the Congress and their trial for the crimes of conspiracy, sedition, rebellion and criminal provocation initiated a two weeks' period which may be one of the most decisive in the history of Mexico. This action was taken by the Attorney General of the Republic upon complaint made by the Permanent Commission of the Congress.

The accusations were made on the base of General Almazan's repeated announcement that his own Congress would be installed on Sept. 1 and that he would become Mexico's next President on Dec. 1. This action by General Almazan was taken on his contention that he won the July 7 elections and that the Administration is denying him and his party of its constitutional rights through declaring that its candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, is the winner.

General Almazan's address to the Mexican Nation, made by radio from Havana on the night of Aug. 12, is also cited as a call to rebellion. He urged all his followers to remain united, trust in his leadership, and be prepared to follow him when he returns "at the opportune moment." He again reiterated that he will be President on Dec. 1 and claimed that other American nations will refuse support to the "imposition" of the Avila Camacho government.

Campaign by Radio

Current reports among the Almazan spokesmen is that he will direct his campaign from Guatemala by radio and when the time is ripe will fly into Mexico to lead his forces. This was condemned in the Congress as "plotting from a foreign shore and with the connivance of foreign powers."

Mexico is seething with unrest as this tense political problem comes to a head. The atmosphere in Mexico City is one of almost unbearable quiet while reports from all over the country reveal increasing unrest and repeated uprisings ascribed to "bandit gangs." Frequent clashes between these bands and the Army are reported by confidential sources but the Mexico City press carries little on them. That the rebels are not just "bandit gangs" is also apparent from the fact that most of their clashes are inspired by politics rather than by rapine.

Reports are persistent that there is disaffection not only in the Army but in the Federal Police, many officials of which are supporting General Almazan in opposition to the Government. There have been wholesale shiftings, demotions and even dismissals of Army officers to try to eliminate the Almazan elements and these purges have served to increase the general feeling of discontent.

Many Troops in City

More than 8,000 troops were garrisoned in Mexico City on Aug. 15 when the Electrol College met to pass on the candidates for the next Congress. A complete radio-telephone system was installed to direct them in case trouble should break out and 30 truckloads of soldiers spent the day patrolling the city.

The first trouble appeared on the night of Aug. 14 when 10 truckloads of campesinos (farmers) imported into the city responded to the cry of a bystander shouting "Viva Almazan" by opening fire on pedestrians, killing two and wounding six. The trucks were preceded by a private car in which were two army officers, a lieutenant colonel and a general.

The importation into Mexico City of campesinos and Indians from the rural districts and hills is being done for the ostensible purpose of paying homage to President Cardenas when he makes his final address to the Congress on Sept. 1. It is announced that 60,000 will be brought here and it is an open secret that these men are being armed and distributed throughout the city.

Mexico Has "Brain Trust"

The "brain trust" for this desperate move is made up of Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of the presidential candidate, Gen. Rodrigo Quevedo, Emilio Portes Gil, former President, and Miguel Aleman, director of the Avila Camacho campaign. These men are the leaders of the right wing of the P. R. M. and are impelled by an uncompromising determination to see their candidate become Mexico's next President.

The turning loose upon Mexico City of this horde of armed peons from the most uncivilized districts of Mexico is reported to be in anticipation of an Army revolt. It carries in it the seeds of every danger, for with the inflammable situation it causes it will require only a spark to set off an era of terror.

The armed campesinos are guarding the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate while the Electoral College meets and sleeps at nights on the roofs of the two Chambers. Roofs of all adjoining buildings are also under guard.

Such tactics of terrorism and persecution of the Almazan Party may prove in the long run to be a boomerang for they tend to cause the state of martyrdom which always inspires a Latin people. Given the great popular demonstration for Almazan on election day, and the vigorous leadership which he promises his followers, it remains to be seen whether a general uprising may not take place to overthrow the "imposition" and its oppressive tactics.

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Probe of Bund Relation With Klan Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21—An uncovering of the public and private activities of the German-American Bund and the relations, if any, between the Bnud and the Ku Klux Klan was seen in the offing here today following a request by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (D) of New Jersey, to Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas and head of the Congressional Investigating Committee bearing his name, to conduct public hearings into the operations of these groups. The request by Mr. Thomas, who also is Vice-Chairman of the Dies Committee, followed a meeting in which the Bund and the Klan participated jointly at Camp Nordlund last Sunday.

If the investigation is held, it will be the first by the Dies Committee in New Jersey.

Mr. Thomas said that activities of all the New Jersey camps operated by the Bund and other similar groups would be aired in the hearings. These camps, he added, have been under investigation by Dies Committee agents for many weeks.

The meeting at Camp Nordlund last Sunday served again to direct public attention strongly to both the Bund and the Ku Klux Klan in this State. The General Wheeler Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars sent a resolution to Gov. Harry A. Moore urging that Camp Nordlund be closed. This posed the question at the Executive Mansion here how it could be done.

"These fellows all live under the guise of free speech," Governor Moore said. "The Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies have investigated Camp Nordlund and they have been in touch with the whole situation. They should know how to close it if it can be done, and the prosecutor of the County can do more than anyone else. If the people of the camp have transgressed the law, the prosecutor could arrest them immediately."

The Governor held, however, that if the camp were closed, the Bundists would "meet in cellars and such places and you will not know where they are or what is going on." He said it was "easy to watch the enemy if they are out in front of you."

Sheriff Denton J. Quick, of Sussex County, said an investigator employed by the Dies Committee attended the Camp Nordlund rally

Faith Declared Kept in War By Christians on Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—While insisting that each individual Christian make his own decision on what part he should play in war, the General Council of the Congregational-Christian Church at its biennial meeting here warned that religious liberty must not be identified nor confused with political liberty and pointed out that the early Christian Church had never resorted to arms to achieve spiritual freedom.

"The witness of the early Church to the freedom of faith was heroic, inflexible, victorious," the Council's statement said. "Persecution, imprisonment, martyrdom was the price" of such liberty, and though arms were not used, "the Roman Empire itself yielded" to such devotion, the delegates here agreed.

"Our fathers chained in prison dark were yet in heart and conscience free," for one quotation, and "If the Son shall make you free ye shall be free indeed," for another, were given as texts.

The Council opposed any step which would draw the United States into the war, saying that it believed the country can best "serve God and humanity" in rebuilding the postwar world.

The Council did, however, support United States' national defense, as necessary "in view of the increasing threat of aggressive Naziism to extend its attempt to conquer and enslave our continent." In thus supporting defense, the Council opposed sending American men to "foreign soil."

While "it is daring, and to many it seems fatuous, to dwell upon the obligation to love at such a time as this," the Council declared, "we hold it is not only the Christian attitude but the only one that will save mankind from the destructive and inhuman forces that now threaten to destroy all that is of worth to humanity." Such Christian love, the Council explained, must not mean "submission to evil and wrong; but active effort to frustrate those who are using evil should be made not in the spirit of hatred, to avenge and destroy, but in the spirit of Christ, to 'overcome evil with good.'"

The delegates encouraged their Church officials to insist that peace was the goal of nations and to ask governmental leaders to keep this goal in view.

Reporting on the World Council of Churches in the present crisis, Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, American Secretary, declared that while no world assembly could be held in 1941, as planned, yet the organization's work was being carried on in Geneva, London, Sigtuna, and New York and that more than 67 denominations in 26 countries had accepted the invitation to join.

The Council, Dr. Leiper said, has retained all of its contacts—a remarkable accomplishment in wartime—and people in the countries the most affected by the European conflict have prized the connection with the Council the most highly. "Churches," he declared, "have been praying not against but for each other on the different sides of the battle lines." Telling of a meeting in the Balkans of staff members and officers of the World Council, and describing the Council's press service, he observed:

"Nowhere else can you find so many reasons for encouragement concerning the witness and sacrifice of Christian brethren."

Major Defense Funds of Chile Expected to Go for Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The billion-peso rearmament program will be developed in secret by resolution of the National Defense Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. There is no opposition in Congress to provision of extra defense funds, but there are differences regarding proposed taxes to service the loan required. White-collar workers object to more pay deductions, and retailers to a sales tax.

If public debate has any influence on the expenditures, much of the money will go to the air force. An essentially maritime nation has begun to view the airplane as a cheap and efficient means of defense. "Planes First" and "Planes Only" are common newspaper captions—a remarkable change in a narrow country with nearly 3,000 miles of seaboard.

The argument makes sense, however. Transandean aggression can not be anticipated, so arrangements to repel a hostile force are directed to the Pacific and to the Magellan gateway thereto. The greater part of the coast is unsuitable for invasion, so that the few harbors, principally in central Chile, can easily be defended.

Good Places for Stations

On the other hand, central Chile, where the bulk of industry and population is concentrated, is well provided with commodious valleys for strategic location of air stations from which defensive raids could be made over the whole littoral. This consideration has been emphasized since the British admitted the difficulties of naval operations within the range of strong air bases.

This preference for air defense does not mean Chile will jettison its navy. Far from it. There is legitimate pride in the naval traditions, perhaps richer in historical exploits than those of any other southern power. It does mean, however, that the extra arms budget will not be swallowed in buying only one or two big warships.

The navy will always be depended on, almost exclusively, for the defense of Magellan and Patagonian waters—an area that becomes increasingly important in continental security conception because it is the alternative route to Panama for interoceanic communications. Aircraft are difficult to operate over those stormy waters.

The Chilean naval mission, hitherto invariably maintained in London, has been transferred to the United States. New purchases are restricted to this hemisphere, at least for the duration of the war, and probably thereafter in the interests of Pan American defense and out of consideration of anticipated price reductions and credit facilities.

Decree Against Submarines

President Pedro Aguirre has signed a decree prohibiting the navigation of belligerent submarines in Chilean territorial waters. Action was taken in the interests of security and neutrality, it was explained.

The decree was preambled by the declaration that "maritime war operations have demonstrated the vulnerability of countries with vast seaboards in the face of belligerent warcraft such as submarines." This class of ships, it added, "may become a danger to the external security of Chile and to faithful compliance with neutral duties."

The only exception to this ban on belligerent submarines is when storm or damage compels search for a haven, in which case the craft must signify its presence by recognized international signals, remain on the surface all the time and exhibit its national flag.

The order was applauded. As a country interested largely in seaborne trade, the illegal and inhuman methods of submarine warfare have been repeatedly denounced in the Chilean press. In practice, of course, the measure is purely precautionary, though much publicity was given here and in Argentina to the report that a submarine was seen recently in the Magellan Straits.

Acting Aids Shy Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Excellent results have been achieved in 45 Derbyshire schools in breaking down the reserve of shy and backward children since the adoption of an experimental scheme for developing drama in the classroom.

Dr. L. du Garde Peach, British radio writer, who is closely identified with the Derbyshire Rural Community Council, has co-operated with teachers of the Derbyshire Education Committee in developing a method of using the drama in teaching. A substantial grant toward the expenses of this experiment, covering a period of 12 months, has been made by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Special attention is paid to the teaching of history to young children by the dramatic method, and the object is to benefit the whole class, not a selected few, and to benefit the diffident, self-conscious pupil in particular.

The classroom itself, without preparation, forms both stage and auditorium, and those children not taking part as actors represent the audience and are encouraged to regard themselves as critics.

A report of the scheme's progress, which appears in the official organ of the Derbyshire Rural Community Council, says:

"Every boy or girl is taught 'the rules of the game,' that is the simple fundamental rules of acting and good speech (principally good enunciation). The 'audience' is then in a position to help the players by constructive criticism to improve on their efforts. No boy or girl is allowed to criticize any point unless he or she has a suggestion for the correction of the fault.

"In this way a class learns a great deal about 'dramatic appreciation,' and it is most interesting to see how often a shy backward child, suddenly realizing that he can do something of which he was not conscious before, will offer to come out and 'show him how to do it'—and find to his great astonishment that an audience is not a terrifying thing at all.

"We maintain that this breaking down of 'audience-consciousness' in this simple way will convince the child that the larger audience which comprises the world is not really so fearsome," the report adds.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	R	A	T	C	H	I	T		B	A	C	H		
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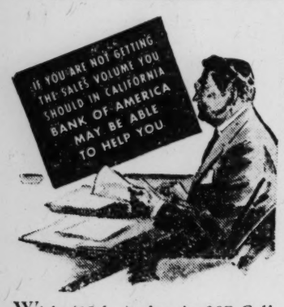

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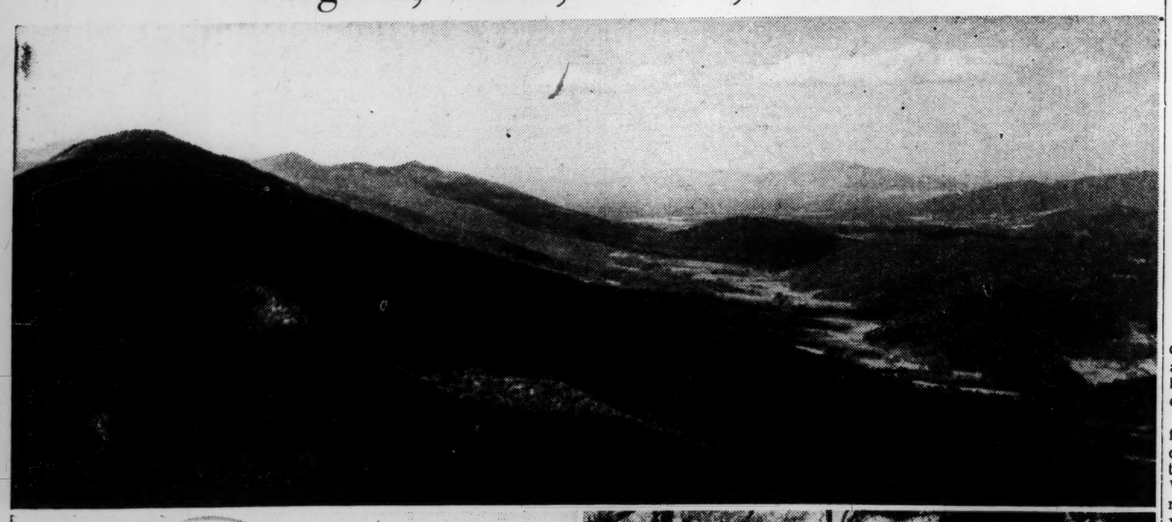

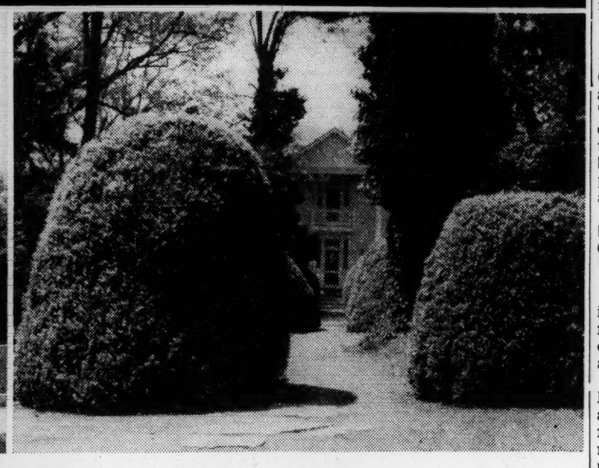

Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

Visiting Tourists Offered Wealth of Interest

Panorama of the Blue Ridge Mountains (above) indicates contour of the land visible from the Sky Line Trail. The rotunda of the University of Virginia is shown at lower left, with the statue of Thomas Jefferson in the foreground. The best way to see the University is on foot. Any questions will be answered with friendly interest. At lower right is Ash Lawn, the home of James Monroe in Albemarle County, glimpsed through the old box hedges and English ivy, a setting typical of the charm of Virginia homesteads

Virginia Holds Jefferson In Cherished Memory

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Charlottesville is Jefferson's city. From Monticello, his home outside the town's limits, to the University he founded, his name and memory are commemorated, his work revered. Up the long Main Street there are hotels, restaurants, shops, and places named for Jefferson and Monticello. The buildings of the University of Virginia stand as a monument to his architectural genius, and the policies of the institution carry out his democratic principles and his unswerving honor.

We went down through the Piedmont, on route 29 from Washington. Once the old Chain Bridge from Georgetown to the Virginia side of the Potomac was behind us, we were in Fairfax County. Passing through Falls Church, we detoured two miles into the village of Fairfax. In the old Courthouse there we stopped and read the wills of George and Martha Washington and George Mason. They are worth reading, these wills; they are wise and far-seeing testaments.

Some time before the highway reaches Manassas, the soft contours of the Blue Ridge Mountains appear on the western horizon. And at Manassas proper, the road runs through the well-charted battlefield. Historical markers are the only signs left now of that hard first battle of the Civil War.

Farther along, around Warrenton and Culpeper, the farms expand into estates. Large houses appear in the distance. Rich, horse-loving Northerners, known locally as "the foreign legion," have brought prosperity to this part of the State. The road winds through the hills of this rolling farm country. The soil of the fields and cuts grows redder. Suddenly you are in Albemarle.

Series of Fine Statues

Charlottesville is a long, sprawling town. Originally the University was well removed from the town proper, but houses have been built all along the way now. Buildings of almost every period of American history flank the long Main Street. There is a surprising number of really fine statues for a small city: Stonewall Jackson on Little Sorrel in front of the Monticello Hotel, the beloved Robert E. Lee on Traveler in Lee Park.

At Midway Park, halfway from the Courthouse to the University, there is another statue, a bronze group of two men and a woman. This is a memorial to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, the two young men from Albemarle who crossed the continent to find out just how much territory lay beyond the Mississippi. The third figure is Sacajawea, a squaw who acted as guide and kept peace with her people all through the long trek.

Outside the gate to the University another Clark lives in bronze, George Rogers Clark who defended the western frontier during the Revolution and captured for the Colonies the vast area northwest of the Ohio River.

Memories of Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson started to build Monticello when he was 21. Thirty years later he considered it complete. The house we see today on a small mountain three miles from town is just as it was when Jefferson kept open house. As you wander through the house and grounds, you begin to get some grasp of the range and versatility of the man's thought. But the most impressive thing here is what Jefferson wanted said about himself. It is carved on the tablet that marks his last resting place. Twice President of the United States, Secretary of State, Minister to France, he wished to be remembered only as author of the Declaration of Independence and of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Founder of the University of Virginia.

Not far from Monticello is Ash Lawn, the house that Jefferson built for his friend, James Monroe. Ten years ago this charming house was rescued from decay and obscurity by two patriotic citizens of Pittsburg. House and garden are restored and open to visitors.

Historic Sites Abound

On your way back from Monticello and Ash Lawn stop at Michie Tavern. This old inn offers both food and history "of a difference." Close by, also, is Shadwell, built by Peter Jefferson, Thomas's father. The house was burned a century and a half ago, but the site is marked by sycamores planted by the son on his twenty-first birthday.

Locust Hill, the home of Meriwether Lewis, is west of Ivy Depot, and beyond that is a place still known as the Barracks, a prison camp of Revolutionary times. Four thousand Hessians captured at Saratoga were sent here for safety's sake. But discipline was lax and the stockade weak. Many of the prisoners walked out and into the hills where they settled down. Even now there are many families with German names in the Ragged Hills, and some, who live in remote sections, still speak a curious cross between German and English.

If you look back from the pass into the Shenandoah Valley, you almost imagine that you can see the University and Monticello behind it. But that's not what you are seeing. You are seeing America and its history and ideals in microcosm in Albemarle.

Prosperity in Ideal Setting Marks Camas' Paper Making

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the eighteenth article.

CAMAS, Wash.—Camas has a queen—in fact, it has two, a big one and a little one. They were elected by their fellow citizens to preside over the town's annual festival.

"And what does Camas feel so festive about?" you may ask. Why does its little Jack Horner presume to say, "What a brave boy am I!" Well, he has a good reason. Camas makes paper—makes enough "to wrap the world in!"

Camas has the largest plant of its kind in America. Nearly 2,000 Camasites work in it and get an average annual wage of $1,500 each. Their town is one of the most exclusively industrial settlements in the Northwest. We Americans are becoming predominantly mill people, so let's look at Camas to get a picture of a mill civilization.

For location it could hardly be beaten; it lies on a bank of the Columbia River.

Friendliness of "Paper Festival"

The spirit of Camas is revealed in the friendliness of this "paper festival." School children and mill owners, Boy Scouts and bankers all took part with equal zest.

The children paraded, a new city library was dedicated, the boys had a soft-ball tournament and their fathers a golf tournament, a boat race was held, the mill gave a party, the Governor of the State gave a ball. The chairman of the mill's board of directors presented special tokens to all employees who have worked from 10 to 40 years or more.

One saw no class barriers of any kind. There is no "red" Camas against a "white" Camas. In this mill community, centered about a huge capitalistic enterprise, one saw no "proletariat" army storming a "bourgeois" citadel. Least of all did one see crushed and spiritless workers. Harmony, fairness and general prosperity is not a pretense but a magnificent American reality in Camas.

In the matter of housing you see this same spirit. Merchants, clerks, chemists, boiler men, paper vat "cooks," towel-packers, foremen live side by side in houses that have the same conveniences.

Let us go with a guide to one of the new city developments.

"These are fine streets," we comment.

"It's our swankiest ward," he answers.

"Who lives in these nice new houses—in that one with the little rock garden, for instance?"

"A bank official."

"In the one across the street?"

"An employee in the mill's 'clean-up' department."

"Next to that?"

"A warehouse worker."

"There by the corner?"

"A physician."

"In the house with the roses?"

"One of the mill's technicians."

"It looks as though the mill people are among the elite," we comment.

"They'd say they are the whole show," replies the guide.

"Do most of them live in town?" we inquire.

"Oh, no, about half have homes in the country," we are told. "They want to keep chickens, raise gardens and do a little farming. Home raised fruit seems twice as sweet even though it may cost twice as much."

From Logs to Finished Product

Paper is made from wood—in this mill from gigantic spruce trees. You can actually see a log go into a hopper and emerge half a mile distant as fluffy white napkins. On the way it is sawed up, chipped, cooked, pressed and ironed. The cooking is done at very high temperature in powerful acids. They emit an odor which permeates the atmosphere and tells you when you approach Camas. This odor, the pillars of smoke pouring from the chimneys, the great heat and liquids make you think of this factory as a horrible place, My nose, in fact, led me to expect that. Coming in a bus, my seat companion remarked, "Here is Camas; can't you smell it?" The way she turned up her nose made me think poor workers must be stirring paper brew in a sort of Turkish bath room.

Let's call one of the "cooks" now and ask about his kitchen. These workers as actually called "cooks," and they really do boil a log stew into a sort of paper puree.

"A paper mill must be an awfully unpleasant place," we say to our cook.

"Well, this one isn't," Mr. Cook would answer. "The best lawns in this city of lawns are about our buildings. Vines grow up our walls as up a college library. Our factory roses are famed, even in this land of roses. I never saw a university 'lab' as pretty as ours."

"Well, how about your own cooking room?" we might retort. "Probably you'll be telling us it's like a florist shop."

"Not quite that," he would answer, "but it certainly beats any hotel kitchen I ever saw. You see we don't stir our stews by hand. Our gigantic kettles are sealed; metal mixers rotate automatically; the heat and gases are kept inside; we cooks just keep watch."

The mill kitchen actually smells less of gases than many restaurants of onions and grease.

Walking through a section of the plant I noticed many youths tending machines and asked one if he was a beginner.

Many Workers College Students

"Most of us here are college students," he replied, "doing summer work. Every season we earn a lot of money in the mill."

In the wrapping and packing department are girls. As I watched one rapidly move her deft fingers, a diamond kept flashing and beside it was a wedding ring.

"Many of the girls here are brides or brides-to-be," a companion said when I commented on the rings.

I got the impression that Camas is a place where young people dare marry and start homes. Hoping to test that impression, I bought a local paper, which naturally, was devoted largely to social events. It reported a surprising number of weddings.

It filled many columns also with notices of people who are traveling. Half of Camas seems to be going places or receiving guests from distant places. The two leading items under "Town Talk" told of Nebraskans and Arkansans. Many people from those states have come and prospered.

A foreman told me of an Arkansan who came in a jalopy two years ago.

"He settled in a crude shack and did odd jobs. We gave him a chance at the mill and he caught on quickly. Last week he asked me about a fellow worker. 'What are you asking for? I inquired. 'He wants to borrow $25,' the 'Arky' replied. 'Got it?' I asked. 'Yea, I've saved 200,' he answered."

The Camas paper mill, owned by the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, is working day and night. Some of its giant machines never stop. They are tended by men on four six hour shifts who do not even take time out for lunch. The stream of logs sucked up from the Columbia River never pauses; torrents of paper never cease to spin upon the rollers. No wheel falters, no cylinder ever hesitates. This mill is making money. It is also making happy lives. It is helping make a nation and a great, good country.

These Camasites work far differently than the pioneers who first tramped the Oregon trail. They have more ease, more money and far more good things. They might live better than Oregonians ever lived before. Paper-mill America might be much better than covered-wagon America. A beautiful dream might come true. I hope the land of which those whirring wheels are singing will prove to be God's Country.

Kansas Development Drive Utilizes State's Resources

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Kansas is busy pulling itself up by its own bootstraps. Of course that's been done before, figuratively, and some 21 other states are even now attempting it. But there's special significance in what Kansas is up to because this State is, in more ways than one, the heart of America.

The bootstraps? An industrial development program; though that doesn't fully describe it, for it takes in agriculture and beautification and advertising and such things too. The point is that Kansas has set out to make the very best use of what it has, and to dig around after any possible advantages that it hasn't known about.

Just for example, in the course of an investigation under its new Industrial Development Commission, physicists unearthed in the southwestern part of the State, next to the natural gas beds, one of the largest, if not the largest, volcanic ash deposits in the world.

The Chemistry Department of the State University at Lawrence reports that this ash can be adapted to the making of glass, replacing a silica for which glass manufacturers now pay $20 a ton. It is claimed that the ash can be recovered from this deposit for around $2 a ton.

Then in their puttering around they dug up extensive deposits of chalk in the Northwest and these are even now being mined to supply chalk manufacturers who heretofore had to buy their supplies from other countries.

These are illuminating instances of the "diamonds in your own back yard" lesson; and seem to have a double significance now in the light of the national defense program and the greater need for self-sufficiency.

The new commission, says W. B. Harrison, Vice-Chairman, one of the chief instigators of the idea, aims to develop industry, improve agriculture, beautify the State, and tell the rest of the world about Kansas and what it offers.

As a matter of fact, a visit here will show that Kansas is already an unusually progressive state. It is an altogether delightful place, and that includes its people. And when we think of Kansas we also think of wheat and oil. But there are other things.

In the first place, Kansas is literally the heart of America. The Nation's geographic center is in Smith County. But more than that, Kansas in a good many ways typifies the social and political and cultural traditions of the Nation.

Next to Kansas City, Kans., just across the river from Kansas City, Mo., Wichita is the State's largest city, population, 130,000. Topeka, the capital, Dodge City, Emporia, all fine cities, but Wichita, because of its position and size, seems to be a good place from which to study the State.

Wichita—pronounced about halfway between "Wichitah" and "Wichitaw"—is built on wheat, oil, livestock, airplanes. White-faced "baby beef" graze where wheat can't be grown, and oil wells pop up most everywhere on the horizon. Airplane plants crowd the city boundaries, out where they can expand, as they doubtless will in the next year or so.

In 1937, a fairly typical year they say at the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, livestock brought to the state $183,000,000, wheat $133,000,000, and oil $83,000,000.

Kansas wheat? A pretty big slice of the national production comes from the State. You can't turn your head, outside the city, without seeing, as far as the eye can reach, field upon field of wheat.

Kansas ranks sixth among the oil-production states. But even sixth in this list means an annual pay roll of $40,000,000, paid out to over 12,000 workers. The daily production today is about 148,000 barrels.

Gradual Loss of Farm Units Is Seen in Corn-Belt States

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—An estimate that 70,000 farming units had "disappeared" in the last five years in five corn-belt States—Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—was given by an expert today to the Congressional Committee on Interstate Migration.

P. G. Beck of Indianapolis, Director of the Farm Security Administration's Region 3, comprising those States, said the estimate which he termed "conservative" was based on preliminary census data and county assessors' reports on reduction of the number of farms.

Enlargement and consolidation of farms because of mechanization, deterioration of land resources and failure of farmers to "make a go of it" through lack of ability or reverses beyond their control were given, in Mr. Beck's prepared statement, as principal reasons for the decline.

Consequent displacement of farmers and farm hands, he said, meant that many of them would join the army of migrants, go on relief or WPA, or live precariously close to starvaton levels.

"Every time a farm unit disappears, there is a farm family which must provide for itself elsewhere," Mr. Beck said. "Many people so dislocated will become interstate migrants, and their ranks will be swelled by farm laborers who, as well as farm owners and tenant farmers, have been 'tractored off' the land."

Mr. Beck proposed state and national co-operation to readjust such persons to available land resources through encouragement and development of more family-size farms. Rehabilitation of displaced farm families, he said, would cost only a fraction of the expenditure of relief or work-relief for them.

New Organization of WPA Workers Is Named National Security Union

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—The name "National Security Union" was selected today for the new organization of WPA workers and unemployed being perfected under the leadership of David Lasser, former President of the Workers' Alliance.

The organization's objectives—elimination of poverty and unemployment, and the "achieving of security for all by orderly, legal, democratic means"—were set forth in a constitution approved yesterday.

Mr. Lasser, who resigned recently as head of the Workers' Alliance because he contended it was dominated by Communists, said that representatives from 28 States formed the nucleus of the new organization.

The governing board of the Security Union will be composed of a president, secretary-treasurer, and 35 members of the executive committee.

The Constitution bars from membership any persons who have engaged in "anti-labor activities" unless they have renounced such activities, persons who advocate forcible overthrow of the Government or the democratic form of government, members of any group advocating dictatorship or racial and religious persecution, and persons associated with any group seeking "political control of labor organizations."

The conference adopted a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for re-election.

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Churchill Sees Closer Ties With United States

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his eighth war report to the British Commons, opened new avenues of Anglo-American co-operation. The following excerpts, amplifying the report carried in early editions of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, are from the Associated Press text of his address:

American naval and air bases: "Some months ago we came to the conclusion that the interests of the United States and of the British Empire both required that the United States should have facilities for the naval and air defense of the Western Hemisphere against the attack of a Nazi power which might have acquired temporary but lengthy control of a large part of Western Europe and its resources.

"We have therefore decided, spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement, to inform the Government of the United States that we should be glad to place such defense facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our transatlantic possessions for their greater security against the unmeasured dangers of the future.

"The principle of association of interests for common purposes between Great Britain and the United States had developed even before the war in the various agreements reached about certain small islands in the Pacific Ocean which have become important as air-fueling points. In all this line of thought we found ourselves in very close harmony.

"Presently we learned that anxiety was also felt in the United States about the air and naval defense of their Atlantic seaboard, and President Roosevelt has made it clear that he would like to discuss with us and with the Dominion of Canada and with Newfoundland the development of American naval and air facilities in Newfoundland and in the West Indies.

"There is of course no question of any transference of sovereignty or of any action being taken against the wishes of the various colonies concerned, but for our part His Maesty's Government is entirely willing to accord defense facilities to the United States on a ninety-nine-year leasehold basis, and we feel sure that our interests no less than theirs and the interests of the colonies themselves and of Canada and Newfoundland will be served thereby.

American-British co-operation: "Uudoubtedly this process means that these two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage.

"For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings. No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days."

Appeal for destroyers: "We hope our friends across the ocean will send us a timely reinforcement to bridge the gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941.

"Hitler is now sprawled over Europe. Our offensive springs are being slowly compressed, and we must resolutely and methodically prepare ourselves for the campaigns of 1941 and 1942."

The blockade: "It is our intention to maintain and enforce a strict blockade not only of Germany, but of Italy, France, and all other countries that have fallen into the German power.

"Let Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full, and let the peoples of Europe who groan beneath his yoke aid in every way the coming of the day when it will be broken.

"Meanwhile we can arrange in advance for the speedy entry of food into any part of the enslaved area, when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom.

The days ahead: "We cannot tell what lies ahead. It may be that even greater ordeals lie before us. We will face whatever is coming to us. We are sure of ourselves and of our cause. Here, then, is the supreme fact.

"Meanwhile, we have not only fortified our hearts but our island. We have rearmed and rebuilt our armies in a degree which would have been deemed impossible a few months ago. We have ferried across the Atlantic, thanks to our friends over there, an immense mass of munitions of all kinds—cannon, rifles, machine guns, cartridges and shells—all safely landed without the loss of a gun or a round. The output of our own factories, working as they have never worked before, has poured forth."

[This was the first official word of the safe arival in England of supplies of surplus American Army munitions valued at $37,000,000 which the Administration released nearly three months ago.

Over shipping routes kept secret, World War artillery, rifles, machine guns, and ammunition have been moving to England since they were turned over to the British Government when the Allied armies were defeated in France.

The munitions included 600,000 Lee-Enfield rifles, more than 500 World War 75-millimeter field guns, a large number of machine guns and an undisclosed amount of ammunition.]

Home defense: "The whole British Army is at home. More than 2,000,000 determined men have rifles and bayonets in their hands tonight, and three-quarters of them are in regular military formations. We have never had armies like this in our island in time of war. The whole island bristles against invaders from the sea or from the air.

"As I explained to the House in the middle of June, the stronger our army at home the larger must be the invading expedition; and the larger the invading expedition the less difficult will be the task of the Navy in detecting its assembly and in intercepting and destroying it on passage, and the greater would be the difficulty of feeding and supplying the invaders if ever they landed in the teeth of continuous naval and air attack upon their communications."

The Navy: "As in Nelson's day, the maxim holds—our first line of defense is the enemy's ports. Now air reconnaissance and photography have brought to an old principle a new and potent aid.

"Our Navy is far stronger than at the beginning of the war. The great flow of new construction set on foot at the outbreak is now beginning to come in. We hope our friends across the ocean will send us a timely reinforcement to bridge the gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941.

"The seas and oceans are open. The U-boats are contained. The magnetic mine is mastered.

"The merchant tonnage under the British flag after a year of unlimited U-boat war, after eight months of intensive mining attack, is larger than when we began. We have, in addition, under our control, 4,000,000 tons of shipping from the captive countries, which has taken refuge here or in the harbors of the Empire."

In the air: "The enemy is, of course, far more numerous than we are. But our new production already largely exceeds his, and the American production is only just beginning to flow in. Our bomber and fighter strength after all this fighting is larger than it has ever been.

"I have no hesitation in saying that this process of bombing the military industries and communications of Germany, and the air bases and storage depots from which we are attacked—and which will continue upon an ever-increasing scale until the end of the war and may in another year attain dimensions hitherto undreamed of—affords one, at least, of the surest, if not the shortest, of all the roads to victory.

"Even if the Nazi legions stood triumphant on the Black Sea, or indeed upon the Caspian; even if Hitler was at the gates of India, it would profit him nothing if at the same time the entire economic and scientific apparatus of German war power lay shattered and pulverized at home."

Defection of France: "The defection of France has, of course, been deeply damaging to our position in what is called, somewhat oddly, the Middle East. In the defense of Somaliland, for instance, we had counted upon strong French forces attacking the Italians from Jibuti. We had counted also upon the use of the French naval and air bases in the Mediterranean and particularly upon the North African shore. . . .

"That France alone should lie prostrate at this moment is the crime, not of a great and noble nation, but of what are called the men of Vichy.

"We have profound sympathy with the French people. Our old comradeship with France is not dead. In General de Gaulle and his gallant band that comradeship takes an effective form. These free Frenchmen have been condemned to death by Vichy, but the day will come, as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, when their names will be held in honor and graven in stone in the streets and villages of a France restored in a liberated Europe into its full freedom and ancient fame."

Britain's allies: "Most of the other countries that have been overrun by Germany for the time being have persevered valiantly and faithfully. The Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Belgians, are still in the field, sword in hand, recognized by Great Britain and the United States as the sole representative authorities and lawful governments of their respective States."

Casualties: "The British casualties in the first 12 months of the great war amounted to 365,000. In this war British killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, including civilians, are about 92,000, but of these a large proportion are alive as prisoners of war. Throughout all Europe for one man killed or wounded in this first year perhaps five were killed or wounded in 1914-15."

The task ahead: "Before we can undertake the task of rebuilding we have not only to be convinced ourselves but convince all other countries that the Nazi tyranny is going to be finally broken.

"The right to guide the course of world history is the noblest prize of victory. We are still toiling up the hill. We have not yet breasted the crest line. We cannot survey the landscape or even imagine what its condition will be in that longed-for hour.

"The task which lies before us immediately is at once more simple and more stern. I hope, indeed, I pray, that we shall not be found unworthy of our victory if after toil and tribulation it is granted to us. For the rest we have to gain the victory.

"There is, however, one direction in which we can see a little more clearly ahead. We have to think not only for ourselves but for the lasting security of the cause and principles for which we are fighting."

Middle East Offensive?

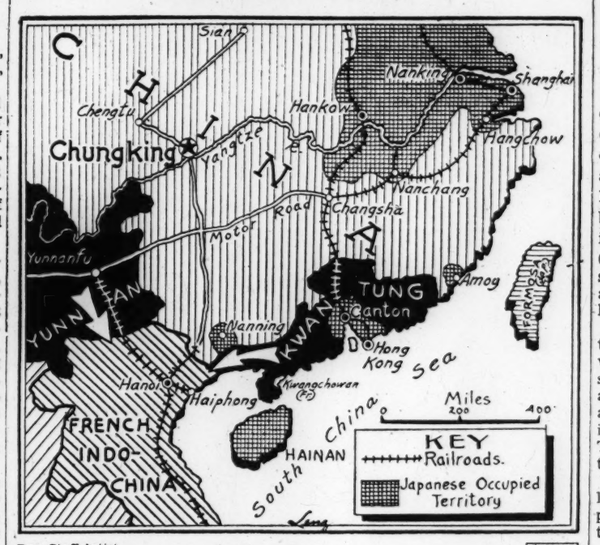
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Aug. 21

Possibility of a new offensive was hinted in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the House of Commons yesterday when he said:

"Far larger operations no doubt impend in the Middle East theater and I shall certainly not attempt to discuss or prophesy about their probable course. We have large armies and many means of reinforcing them. We have the complete sea command of the Eastern Mediterranean. We intend to do our best to give a good account of ourselves and to discharge faithfully and resolutely all our obligations and duties."

Aid for Allies?



By a Staff Artist

Blackened sections of the map show Kwantung and Yunnan, two Chinese provinces in a position to aid the Allies in Indo-China against any Japanese attempt to seize that territory.

Kwantung Troops Ready For Indo-China Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHIUKUAN, Kwantung, China—"Chinese troops in Kwantung are prepared to help the French and Annamese defend Indo-China against a Japanese attack to the fullest extent practicable—if the French invite co-operation," according to Li Han-hun, Governor of that Province. Chinese authorities are regarding the Indo-Chinese question with caution, said Governor Li in an interview with this correspondent. "We do not know what attitude the French will take concerning Franco-Chinese military co-operation."

Kwantung borders on Indo-China and is especially interested in its fate. "Kwantung troops could aid the French in two ways," Governor Li said. "First, they could attack vigorously on all fronts and so prevent the Japanese from dispatching any considerable body of troops southward.

"Second, they could themselves go to the assistance of the French. What course is adopted depends on the situation, and on the method of Japanese attack."

Some believe that Yunnan Province, which also has a common frontier with Indo-China, would be most likely to help the French. Yunnanese troops have been trained according to French methods and have much French equipment. French economic influence has always been strong in Yunnan.

Check on Illegal Goods

Meanwhile, with the establishment of a customs station at Shiukuan, Kwantung Province's wartime capital, the Chinese have made the first move in a campaign to check Japan's influence by stopping the inflow of illicit Japanese goods. At present Japanese goods of every variety can be seen in the shops. They find a market because Chinese-held Kwantung has no industries to provide a substitute. What industries the Province had were concentrated in Canton, now in Japanese hands.

Y. C. Ku, Manager of the Kwantung Provincial Bank and an American-trained Chinese who is in charge of anti-smuggling work, admitted that up to now preventive measures have been mostly a failure, but said that vigorous steps were being taken to end the commerce in Japanese goods. Both the provincial and national governments have set up anti-smuggling offices, and large numbers of young men and women are being trained to do the work.

Meanwhile, an effort is being made to find a more basic remedy—to establish industries which can provide the goods needed by the people for day-to-day living. The provincial Reconstruction Department is subsidizing small-scale industries, and an industrial co-operative movement under the auspices of the C. I. C. (Chinese Industrial Co-operatives) is making a start.

Co-operatives' Growth

Since a few months ago, four co-operatives have been organized, and two more are planned for the immediate future. Kwantung Provincial Bank has agreed to lend the co-operatives $2,000,000, which will enable them to develop on a scale sufficient to cope with the consumers' goods problem.

Kwantung Province has been helped by the tension in the Netherlands East Indies. Since the fall of The Netherlands many wealthy Chinese from the Dutch Indies and from Siam have been returning to the Province of their fathers. They bring with them considerable amounts of capital, which, it is hoped, they will invest in enterprises in Chinese-held Kwantung, thus strengthening the economic position of the Province.

Many who do not themselves return are sending their money. According to Mr. Ku, overseas remittances, always large, are increasing greatly. Last year $60,000,000 was remitted. This year, Mr. Ku believes, the amount will exceed $100,000,000.

Feed Shortage Forces Danes To Sacrifice Millions of Pigs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Owing to the difficulty in obtaining fodder for cattle, which has been to a large extent imported from Great Britain, Danish farmers have been obliged to reduce their herds of pigs by 50 per cent. The number of pigs in Denmark last June was 3,199,000 of marketable animals. Today small pigs are being slaughtered and sold at 5 crowns ($1) per head.

The production of butter too in the last months has been somewhat lower than in the same season in previous years for the above-mentioned reason, but eggs are steadily increasing in price owing to lack of grain for the hens. This means a reduction in the poultry farms at an early date.

Meanwhile Danish research laboratories are hard at work exploring the possibilities of substitutes for vital commodities.

Denmark has long had to experiment into ways and means of solving the problem of raw materials, but since the German invasion this research has been intensified.

Leather From Fish

Leather goods from the skin of fish have for the last two years been used in Denmark and shoes from fish skin have become a summer fashion. Hats, handbags, and bookbindings are also made from fish skin. The bones of the fish are used for brushes.

Danish Fish Merchants and the Sea Fishing Association recently issued a notice that the import of fish to Germany is arranged through a fixed circle of German receivers authorized by the Government with specially assigned grants for the import of Danish fish. As long as the required quantity of fish is landed in Denmark there will be sent to Germany the remainder as having first privilege for fish from Denmark.

A trial of fish from Esberg to Holland is being arranged, and there are possibilities of fish being transported from Esberg to Italy.

Pig skin, of which there is plenty, is being used as a substitute for ox-hide.

Heather is giving a substitute for a form of benzine known as "Spritol" yielding 18 to 20 liter per 100 kg. (200 lbs.) but the practical value of this is doubtful as yet.

Inferior Coal for Denmark

The production of oil from coal, for the Third Reich's war machine, is of vital importance to that country at present. For the production of oil, however, proper coal is needed, and Denmark's coal mine is situated on the Faroe Isles, now in possession of the British Government for the duration of the war. Consequently it is expected that large quantities of substitute coal, a brown coal used as turf, will be used in Denmark for domestic purposes during the coming winter.

Sulphite spirit is to be mixed with benzine for motor fuel. This will be supplied from Germany without the usual custom duty. Sulphite is a by-product obtained from cellulose which in its turn is from plants and wood, the latter being almost pure cellulose.

A similar product is made from potatoes and turnips, the difference being that it contains a greater per cent of alcohol, but this is too costly a product for fuel purposes, and for large quantities would require larger factories. Normally, the proportion of spirit will be not under 20 per cent.

Fir trees have long yielded an oil for the making of perfumes and soap, the supply of which is not sufficient for the demand, but an excellent soap produced from fir oil has been on the market since 1934.

A wood substitute produced from milk and cheese, has been in use for many years. It is practically unbreakable and resembles compressed cork.

'Eventual' Union Envisaged

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary for War, raised in the House of Commons last night the possibility of an eventual union between the United States and the British Empire.

Speaking after Prime Minister Churchill had referred to a trend toward British-American co-operation as "rolling along like the Mississippi," Mr. Hore-Belisha declared:

"If that trend should lead to the same kind of consummation as we hoped for in the case of France—namely, an eventual common citizenship—all the evils of this war will have been worth while."

"What the Prime Minister said regarding our relations with the United States," Mr. Hore-Belisha remarked, "atones for many diplomatic omissions."

Japan 'Justified'

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP) — The spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office asserted today that there was apparent justification for many Japanese activities in the Far East in the principle underlying the new Canadian-United States defense plans.

The spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, said:

"If the United States undertakes a defense of Canada under this principle, it would seem many of the actions of Japan regarding adjacent territories in the Far East would be justified."

War Turns to Blockade Test

Continued from Page 1

diately ended but for the selfishness of the imperialists and financiers in London—and tomorrow in New York and Washington.

Consideration must be taken of the fact that vast surpluses of goods will accumulate overseas in countries far from Europe and decisions must be taken as to what must be done with them. The United States realization of this problem is shown in the Government's earmarking of $500,000,000 for purchasing commodities in the Western Hemisphere.

The task is not a mere bolstering up of prices, but of relieving the producing countries of surpluses unsaleable because markets are closed to them.

For Britain this has also new significance since Germany as a result of the plundering of occupied countries now has substantial assets in gold and foreign exchange. These, it is natural to expect, it will seek to use for purchases abroad and so to defeat the British blockade.

Linked with the economic problem is also the ever-present one of neutral reaction to appeals to humanitarian sentiments which the Third Reich is already using on behalf of possible famine victims in occupied territories.

Humane Intents Compared

Premier Churchill's announcement that Britain will blockade territories under German and Italian domination does not mean that Britain is unmindful of the cause of humanity, but rather that it is convinced that this cause cannot be furthered by permitting Herr Hitler to exploit humanitarian feelings so as to consolidate the Third Reich.

Under such conditions the suggestion already has been advanced here that the British Government should take a bold step and offer supplies to any country from which Herr Hitler withdraws his armies of occupation.

Mr. Churchill in his speech said: "We can arrange in advance for the speedy entry of food into any part of the enslaved area, when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom.

"We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world, so that there will always be held out before the eyes of the peoples of Europe, including the German Austrian peoples, the certainty that the shattering of the Nazi power will bring to them all immediate food, freedom and peace."

Such an expedient would certainly show whether the Nazis preferred the blockade of Britain to the welfare of the peoples within Greater Reich. Unfortunately this issue has already been settled in the Nazis' own statements.

Thus the Völkischer Beobachter, official Nazi organ, recently declared: "Do the English really imagine that our food supplies, which are indeed great, are destined to feed the friends of England this winter?

These "friends of England" are the peoples of the German-occupied territories which have been robbed of their wealth, and since this statement boasts that Germany's food supplies are great, then obviously it is only a question of fair distribution to prevent that famine which the Nazis for other propaganda purposes would like the world to believe is coming this winter because of the British blockade.

British Retain Grip on Suez Despite Somaliland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—Although Britain has abandoned any attempt to hold British Somaliland against the two divisions of Italians who entered it from French Somaliland, the British hold on the Suez Canal and upon all Mediterranean routes by which Italy must send supplies to its armies in Africa remains firm.

Fears had been expressed that the French Pétain Government, under German and Italian pressure, might have raised serious difficulties for the British at Suez. But the fact that Britain is still in control there and that the Egyptian Government has ordered sequestration of properties of Italians in Suez, Cairo and Heliopolis, naming 15 custodians to administer the businesses, has reassured the British.

Cairo police are understood to be keeping a close watch on the activities of Italians, of whom 11,500 have registered.

In a Peculiar Situation

The position of the Suez Canal is a wartime anomoly. It is directed by an international board, it is managed by Frenchmen and it is guarded by Anglo-Egyptian military forces.

In the present situation this last factor is by far the most important, for it means the canal is really under military control. Possession being nine points of the law, particularly in wartime, the British intend to go on guarding Suez, whatever the French may or may not do.

It is possible to say, however, that as long as the administrators continue to administrate as if everything were normal, the framework of the international structure of the canal organization will be maintained as if everything were normal. The British military forces, so the authorities state, are content just to continue guarding the canal.

So far the French Canal administrators have shown every evidence of an intention to co-operate amicably with the British and Egyptian authorities.

Highly Important Militarily

The importance of Suez from a military and naval viewpoint, is obvious enough. As a short-cut to the East it is no longer as important as it was, from a trade viewpoint, but it is vastly more important than ever as far as military considerations are concerned. Those parts of the Near East which are under British protection—and that means virtually all of it now—depend upon Suez being in British hands. So does Egypt and the Sudan.

As long as the British Navy is at Alexandria and British forces are in Egypt, a large part of the Italian Empire is cut off almost entirely from all communication with its base. It is virtually blockaded. For this reason Suez may be the main Italian objective in this war.

From the Italian viewpoint, the East African possessions of Ethiopia and Somaliland can strike at widely diverse points, particularly since they are no longer threatened by the Britsh force in British Somaliland. Yet, in any series of engagements the Italian East African forces would have to be self-supporting, to fight without hope of replenished supplies as long as Britain holds Suez.

Many Italians in Libya

Italy has a large army in Libya—it is reputed to number at least 250,000—but an attack on Alexandria would have to be made across a large area of desert, without any cover for the troops. Supplies from Italy would always be precarious.

Operations so far have been limited in extent, but Italian efforts to push on along the Keyna frontier and to capture local strongpoints on the Ethiopian-Sudan border may possibly give an indication of a possible Italian strategy. It seems improbable that the blockaded garrison in Ethiopia, whose tactical position is weak, however strong its military forces may be, would begin to conduct a major operation on its own.

Yet at first it was the Ethiopian garrison which made all the running. A conceivable explanation is that the operations of the Italian East African forces are intended to draw away from Egypt to the Sudan and Kenya a needed military strength. In this event the chances of a successful land attack on Egypt—and Suez—would be more promising.

Would Still Be Risky

From this distance, however, a major Libyan offensive would still seem a risky operation, as long as the British Navy is active in the Mediterranean.

Benito Mussolini's task, therefore, may well be not so much to attempt the outright conquest of Egypt, or Kenya, but the attempt to draw away from Britain as much of the force of the British Empire as possible, while Adolf Hitler attacks Britain.

Britain already has strong forces in the Near East, not only at sea and on the ground, but also in the air. The guarding of Suez is only one concern of these forces, but it is an important concern. Anti-aircraft defenses along the 88 miles of canal are stated to be particularly strong.

Keeping the canal well guarded is important, whether or not Italy strikes at Egypt, because in theory at least the Axis Powers have control of Suez Canal already well within their grasp.

Open to Axis Influence

The Suez Board of Directors consists of 19 Frenchmen, 10 British, one Netherlander, and two Egyptians, and although Britain holds the largest single block of shares, it does not hold a majority of shares. Furthermore the actual management of the canal comprises a staff of Frenchmen. It would be easy for the Axis to exert pressure to have the canal administration raise difficulties.

But, as long as Britain retains military control along Suez, there is no means for enforcing any change of French policy.

As a matter of fact the British claim that, so scrupulously are they maintaing the international rules, that any ship, German, and Italian included, can pass down the canal. Nobody, it is said, would stop them—if they passed through the British naval forces which happen to be congregated at either end of Suez.

Chutists' Treatment Outlined by Germans

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—A German note concerning the treatment of parachute troops which may be landed in Great Britain has been transmitted through the Swiss Government to the British Government.

Although its contents will not be made known until later, it was learned in authoritative circles today that the note deals with the treatment of parachute troops as combat soldiers, and not as spies who would be shot immediately upon capture.

[An essential point in the treatment of parachute troops is whether they appear in their own uniform, or whether in civilian clothes or disguises. If not plainly and properly identified, international law experts say, the established procedure would permit treating them as spies.]

Belgian Gold Taken Out Before Invasion

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 21

The official German News Agency DNB in a dispatch from Brussels said that a statement of the National Bank of Belgium announced that only 155,189 Belgian gold francs remain of 21,700,000,000 in the State's possession before the German invasion.

It asserted that vast funds were taken abroad by the fleeing Government of Premier Hubert Pierlot.

(The last quotation of the belga, equivalent to five francs, in April was 16.55 cents.)

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Nazis Conserve Air Power By 'Hit and Run' Tactics

By the Associated Press

Herr Hitler's sky raiders, attempting to elude the defense of R. A. F. fighter planes, shifted from mass onslaughts to an apparently new style of "hit and run" tactics today in widespread sorties over England and Wales.

British experts said that the new mode of attack, by lone raiders or small groups, was probably designed to avoid the heavy losses suffered by the Germans recently in hurling great aerial armadas at the island kingdom.

The Air Secretary, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told the House of Commons only last night that since Aug. 8 the Germans had lost 710 aircraft and 1,500 fliers.

Masses of planes flying in close formation, the British said, make "perfect" targets for anti-aircraft guns and pursuit ships.

Raiders in Quick Trips

Today lone German raiders were reported streaking to their objectives, dumping their bomb loads and then flashing back across the Channel.

Numbers of single German raiders were reported over England's great industrial Midlands, on the southeast coast, Welsh coast, and Northeast England.

Nazis in Berlin asserted that the slackening of German aerial assaults was due to bad weather over the Channel, limiting activity to "necessary" scouting flights.

DNB, the official German News Agency, said the Nazi planes again were photographing British harbors, munitions centers, and troop concentrations.

DNB asserted that the English defense was "weak," and consequently only a few fighter planes escorted the photo planes.

Nazis Report Attacks

Herr Hitler's high command reported attacks on key military objectives in England during the night, including Cambridge, Eastchurch and Manston Airports, Deal, the harbor and rail terminal at Lowestoft, and warehouses and railroad switches at Exeter.

London reported the receipt by the British Government of a German note regarding the treatment of parachute troops which may be landed in England—in the event Herr Hitler finally carries out his long-awaited threat to invade Britain.

The note was said to assert that German 'chutists should be treated as combat soldiers, not as spies to be shot down immediately upon capture.

Italo-British Clash

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP) — Stefani, Italian News Agency, today reported an air and naval battle in the Mediterranean in which seven British planes were said to have been shot down. Date of the battle was not given.

The news agency's correspondent said that an Italian air squadron had attacked an English naval unit, composed of large warships and protected by lighter ships, against heavy antiaircraft fire, and the guns of a squadron of British Gloster Gladiator planes.

The correspondent declared the effect of the bombing attack appeared considerable. The Italians, he said, shot down seven Gladiators in a furious battle. Two other British planes were believed damaged and possibly destroyed.

Troops at Aden

CAIRO, Aug. 21 (AP) — A British high command communiqué said that "the whole of the British force which was evacuated from Berbera now has reached Aden with the bulk of its equipment and material."

The "small portion" of material left behind was destroyed before departure, the announcement added.

The Royal Air Force reported numerous raids on Italian-held African territory, including Ethiopia where hangars and a railway station at Diredawa were bombed.

Rome dispatches said that Italian planes on patrol duty over the Egyptian desert had attacked a railway line near Mersa Matruh, disorganizing service.

Three Ships Sunk

By the Associated Press

Off the north coast of Ireland, a Berlin communiqué stated, a 12,000-ton merchant ship was sunk by direct hits.

The sinking of the 2,825-ton Swedish steamer Hedrun was disclosed today when survivors were brought to a west coast of England port. Eight persons were believed lost. Survivors said the ship was torpedoed without warning in the Atlantic.

The Brazilian steamer Cayru arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Recife, Brazil, with 17 members of the crew of the Norwegian freighter Sarita, torpedoed and sunk last month off the Cape Verde islands.

The entire crew of 29 was rescued by the British freighter Dunstan and brought to Recife.

The British liner Rangitiki, carrying 170 British children from the war zone, has arrived at Balboa in the Canal Zone and is leaving today for New Zealand.

Italians Move In

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's African legions completed the occupation of British Somaliland today.

It also was disclosed that the Italians have gained the use of Djibuti, in French Somaliland, and its railroad to Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia.

The Italians variously estimated the British troops defeated in the Somaliland as numbering about 17,500 and, according to the Fascist spokesman, Virginio Gayda, 25,000. Presumably, only white troops were evacuated, since the famous native camel corps and other African troops had surrendered.

British Somaliland Retreat Shifts Battle Base to Sea

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The occupation of Berbera, chief port of British Somaliland, by the Italians is possibly a strategic move on the part of the British forces to shift their base of offensive to the sea.

The geography surrounding that sultry outpost of a bleak African desert colony is such that the British could carry on their warfare with more effectiveness from their battle fleet than they could in trying to defend on land this small town which was originally built by the Egyptians.

The British have been speeding across the Gulf of Aden, from the naval concentration there guarding the mouth of the Suez, a detachment of guncraft which should be able to raze Berbera.

Berbera is a town of normally about 20,000 people, except during the dry season, when it is swelled by traders swarming in from the interior with their stocks of ostrich feathers, sheep and goats, lion skins, salt and resin. During this season, due both to the desert depression and the drying products in the market, the town is gripped by a torrid heat which the British Governor General once described as a climate that "can be tolerated if necessary."

About 10 miles back of Berbera, running almost in a semicircle around the town, is a range of hills, mostly of a tough volcanic formation, through which caravans must pass to the desert by way of narrow canyons. If the British should start bombarding from the sea, the Italians would be hard pressed if they tried to retreat quickly through the hill passes back into the desert. Berbera must also depend upon its water supply from these hills.

British Somaliland, like French Somaliland, is mostly desert, composed of miles of flat sand and thorny bush. The only continually productive vegetation is around the oasis havens on the caravan routes. Before the Djibuti-Addis Ababa railroad was built, the main line of travel into Ethiopia was on the caravan route that ran from Berbera down through Harar and Jijiga into Emperor Haile Selassie's former capital. During the Italian-Ethiopian war this ancient caravan route was revived as a major line of travel and across it was carried most of the supplies sent to the Negus' troops.

British Somaliland has never been financially productive, about the only ones who won financial rewards being the Hindu traders who control most of the minor coast commerce. About the only imports are cotton sheetings which the natives use for the long shawls they drape about themselves as protection against the desert sun. Most of this sheeting used to be imported from the United States, but in the past 10 years it has come from Hindu and Japanese merchants.

This isn't the first time the British have withdrawn in Somaliland. In 1910 they withdrew from the interior to a few coast stations when the "Mad Mullah," a native leader, went on the war path.

The Old France Carries On

Quatorze Juillet
Liberté
Egalité
Fraternité
Prix: One Penny.
Londres, le 14 juillet, 1940.
HONNEUR ET PATRIE
GRANDE DOULEUR
GRAND ESPOIR
par le Général de Gaulle
Le 14 juillet fut, jadis, la fête de la nation française. Mais il n'y a plus de fête pour un grand peuple abattu.
Cette fête, naguère éclatante, cette fête où nos régiments défilaient sous les vivats, où nos avions passaient dans le ciel libre, où nos navires hissaient le grand pavois,
EMOUVANTES CEREMONIES A LONDRES
LE cœur lourd, mais la tête haute, nous marchions vers la statue de Foch. Nos regards, décidés mais inquiets, s'interrogeaient les uns les autres: étions-nous dignes de lui, dignes d'honorer sa victoire ? Nous portions, confondus
LA BELGIQUE en guerre
Prix: Un Penny
LONDRES, le 21 Juillet, 1940
BELGIË in oorlog
Prijs: 1 Penny
London, 21 Juli, 1940

These Newspapers Recognize No Armistice

The Quatorze Juillet is the French newspaper being published in London by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, self-proclaimed leader of "Free France." Its title means July 14, the French national holiday. The paper's ears carry the famous slogans of the French Revolution, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, replaced under the Petain Government by Country, Family, Work. The heading over the article by General de Gaulle on the left side reads, "Great Sadness; Great Hope." Below are two other London-published newspapers for whom the struggle with Germany is still going on. The paper shown on the left is called "Belgium in War" and is published for French-speaking Belgians. The paper on the right, published for Flemish-speaking Belgians, carries the same title.

Paper Published in London Lone Voice of Free France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Today there is just one French newspaper printing the news and views of free Frenchmen, without deferring to the dictates of the Nazi masters of France. And it is printed in London.

It has started as only a small newspaper—like the journals and bulletins previously established by the Czechs, the Poles, and the Netherlanders who are still fighting for their countries while in exile here. Its sponsor is the British Council for Cultural Relations.

It is hoped, as soon as possible, to secure regular deliveries in all parts of France, and perhaps even throughout the French Empire, with the aid of the British Royal Air Force.

One of the contributors to the first issue of the French paper, "Le Quatorze Juillet" was M. Elie J. Bois, for 26 years Editor-in-Chief of "Le Petit Parisien." In the course of a powerful appeal for ith to his compatriots, he writes:

"I have confidence in you, confidence in the future, confidence in the strength and tenacity of the British people, who are going to resist and conquer, confidence in their pledge not to hold the French nation responsible for the criminal mistakes of a reactionary government, confidence in the future enormous aid expected from the American people, . . . confidence in the spiritual forces which will operate as healing influences. . . ."

Belgian Paper Planned

So significant are the possibilities of this production considered to be that, since its first issue appeared on July 14—France's national fete day, commemorating the fall of the Bastille in 1789—similar plans have been developed for producing and distributing from London a Belgian newspaper, printed in both French and Flemish.

The motive that actuates the production of these links between the past and future of Europe's stricken democracies is epitomized in an editorial in "La Belgique en Guerre," the new Belgian paper:

"Belgium at War—the tale, in itself, is a full program. Belgium has not given up the struggle. . . . The Belgians will continue to fight . . . . they will fight by the side of the mighty British Empire, whose Government has proclaimed as one of its war aims the restoration of Belgium's liberty and independence. . . . They will apply themselves to their task with all the courage and loyalty that they have always shown in the great epochs of their national history."

An indication that the British Government considers the publication of these potentially daily papers a matter of considerable importance is conveyed by the mere fact of their publication. For Britain today experiences an acute shortage of newsprint, and an order is in force prohibiting the establishment of new journals without special authority.

Perceiving the importance of maintaining unity of thought and purpose among French and Belgians cut off by the sword from contact with their motherlands, the British Council for Cultural Relations, a government-controlled organization that works in close touch with the British Foreign Office, has inaugurated and sustained these French and Belgian publishing projects, introduced the necessary financial backing to put them in motion.

First Edition Small

The editorial sanctum for the small group of General Charles de Gaulle's Frenchmen engaged in producing "Le Quartorze Juillet" is a quiet room in a Russell Square house, said to be one of the Georgian residences about which W. M. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" was written. Today it is the headquarters of the great firm of educational publishers, Evans Brothers, and it was here that Mr. Noel Evans discussed the ambitious plans already talked for making the voices of free France and free Belgium audible throughout the world.

"We began to print 'Le Quatorze Juillet' in only a small way, with a run of 20,000 copies for the first issue," Mr. Evans said. "But we rolled off 50,000 for the second edition, and a vastly greater number than that will be required, of course, as means are found for distribution over the widest possible field.

"The greatest difficulties in regard to distribution," Mr. Evans went on, "are in regard to the territory of the countries most intimately concerned. Reaching the public there by ordinary means is out of the question for obvious reasons, but it is anticipated that, if the R. A. F. gets busy, bundles of papers, provided by Frenchmen for France, by Belgians for Belgium, will come tumbling down from the skies over France and Belgium, in the same way that British leaflets did over Germany in the early days of the war."

British Air Output Increasing

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Capt. Harold H. Balfour, British Undersecretary of State for Air, branded as "complete lies" German claims of the number of defensive aircraft downed in raids on England, and declared that damage to British industrial plants so far had been of a minor character.

"The Royal Air Force has got its tail well up," he said in an interview at La Guardia Field, where he disembarked from a plane from Montreal. "We are inflicting casualties on the German Air Force in such proportion to the numbers of planes they send over that personally I don't believe that any air force can continue to sustain them and still maintain its morale and ability to attack."

Air production in England, he said, was regarded as "increasing and satisfactory."

Mr. Balfour arrived at Montreal on the British flying boat Clare last Thursday and came to this country to discuss with the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, trans-Atlantic plane plans. He said he already had discussed general air training plans with Canadian authorities and would return soon to England by air.

He said he believed Britain's greatest advantage was its system of training pilots. "We do not send pilots out until they are qualified," he added. "Their experience is at least three times as much as the German pilots that we have captured. We would not dream of sending crews up with the low number of flying hours that some of the captured German pilots have had. In the long run, numerical superiority will take second place to trained crews and pilots."

Pétain Avers French Ideals Will Be Kept

VICHY, France, Aug. 21 (AP)—The new France views with sympathy the American trend toward armed preparedness, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain said, and "will remain firmly attached to the ideals she professes in common with the great American democracies."

The Marshal disclosed to foreign correspondents that he had received a message from Gen. John J. Pershing expressing the wish that General Pershing could be at the side of his old French comrade-at-arms during these critical days, and added:

"I was deeply moved and profoundly grateful for his wish to help in saving France and the youth of France."

Marshal Pétain confidently predicted his defeated country would recover from its present trials. The will to recover exists, he said, and added, "If in any sense it does not, I will create it."

"The France of tomorrow, he asserted, will be at once very new and very ancient.

"She will become again what she should have never ceased to be—an essentially agricultural nation. Like the giant in the fable, she will regain all her strength through renewed contact with the earth.

"She will restore those old traditions of craftsmanship which in the past made her fortune and glory. It goes without saying that she will remain a land of arts, of high culture, of disinterested research.

"She will cultivate the virtues which make strong peoples; she will know how to temper with vigorous discipline an individualism which at times became excessive; she will honor anew those great truths of Christian morality which formerly were the solid basis of our civilization.

"She will remain firmly attached to the ideals she professes in common with the great American democracies: ideals founded on respect for the human individual, on the cult of family, community and country, on love of justice and humanity."

Generals Retired

VICHY, France, Aug. 21 (AP)—Retirement from active service of 152 French generals in accordance with the French-German armistice provision for a quick demobilization of the army was announced today.

Those retiring include Maj. Gen. Georges Blanchard, who was in command of the Allied forces in the battle of Flanders, and Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, whose rear guard fight permitted the withdrawal of British and French troops from Dunkirk.

The retirement was made possible by recent lowering of the age limits.

General Prioux last was reported cut off with part of his army by the Germans when Dunkirk finally was abandoned and he was believed to be still a prisoner of the Germans.

German Agent Expelled

SAN JOSE, Costa, Rica, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Government of Costa Rica has expelled Paul Ernest Strobelt, German agent of a commercial syndicate. He was expelled from Nicaragua recently.

Greece Calls Up Reserves As Italy Perils Border

By the Associated Press

Italian troops were reported from Belgrade to be massing along Greece's western frontier today as the Greek Government, attacked by the Fascist press for alleged mistreatment of Albanian minorities, strengthened its defenses by placing more reserves under arms.

The call to the colors was the third issued in a week of growing tension in relations with Italy.

Premier Gen. John Metaxas conferred at length last night with King George II, but no explanation for the sudden increase in the nation's armed forces was given and official circles declined to comment on the reports of Italian troop concentrations.

"Reports abroad can neither be confirmed nor denied," a spokesman said.

Italian Press Active

Usually well-informed sources, however, said they had information that Italy was massing considerable numbers of troops, including at least one armored division, in Albania opposite the Greek border.

The Fascist press has been hinting strongly that Italy would make territorial demands on Greece for the Ciamuria frontier region on the ground that it is rightfully part of Albania, which Italy annexed in 1939.

In Rome, the official Italian news agency, Stefani, renewed attacks upon Greece yesterday, charging Greek authorities with hiring assassins to terrorize Albanians in Ciamuria and declaring that the Albanians were awaiting Italian "action to ban the criminals."

These "barbarisms," Stefani said, were intended to be passed off as the "spontaneous reaction of the local Greek population against Mussulman Albanians and an outburst of ancient hates."

"The truth is that the band was paid by the Greek authorities," Stefani said, and its command entrusted to a "savage bandit" whom the agency described as a "specialist in assassination and burning."

Steel Taken From Ship

Italian diplomatic representatives also have been pressing Greece to repudiate Britain's guarantee of its independence and have said flatly that Greece must be prepared to enter Italy's sphere of influence.

It was announced, meanwhile, that the Greek passenger steamer Attiki, reported last week to have been stopped by Italian warships off Sicily, had arrived in Piraeus, the ports of Athens.

The ship's officers said the Italians had taken the vessel to Palermo, Sicily, and had seized 2,100 tons of steel and many barrels of glycerine from the cargo.

The action followed reports of the stopping of other Greek vessels by the Italians, which have aroused resentment in Greece.

Feeling also was stirred last week by the torpedoing of the Greek light cruiser Helle by an unidentified submarine within sight of a Greek island base.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said that Italy and Albania were ready to defend Albania against "the Greco-British plan of offense," and accused Greece of a double maneuver designed to stifle nationalist sentiment among Albanian residents in Greece.

Puts Blame on Britain

Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, Signor Gayda charged that the British were creating tension in the Balkans, and asserted that British reports of anti-Italian uprisings in Albania were part of a scheme to "create an alibi for Greece's policy of imperialistic advance into the territory of independent Albania."

"There is no doubt that Italy and Albania are obliged to calculate upon this Greco-British offensive plan," Signor Gayda wrote. "It is necessary to answer it with the firmness of a responsible policy which seeks no adventures, but is ready to defend the national rights of Albania."

An official Greek communiqué denied the Albanian newspaper report, reprinted in Italy, that Greek authorities were planning an attack on Albania.

"No armed bands," it added, "have ever been formed in Greece for any purpose whatsoever."

Germans Took U. S. Passports

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Germany is taking United States passports away from all Americans captured in military operations, a group of returning ambulance drivers said yesterday, adding: "Don't think they won't use our passports to get spies in here."

Spokesman for the group of drivers who were taken prisoners in France and who arrived home on the Portuguese ship Quanza was Arthur Stratton, of Clinton, Mass.

Also in the group were William T. Ripley of Montclair, N. J., and Paul Brooks Willis of Albuquerque, N. M. All were members of the General Pershing Ambulance Unit of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

The drivers obtained new United States passports through the Embassy in Paris.

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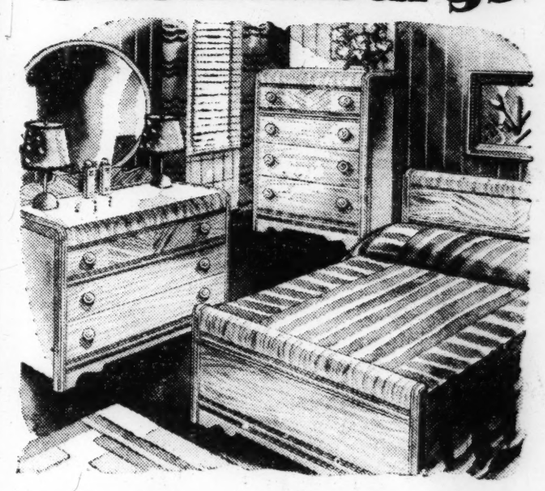
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Washington Sideglances

Perhaps there will be no 'hiding behind skirts' if conscription comes, especially for those rushing into marriage—Mrs. Willkie admits to photographers her cheeks are broad.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

No sure cure: Rusing off to get married does not assure young men that they will be exempt from conscription if Congress passes the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

The measure contains no specific exemption for married men. The President is authorized, however, to defer the training of those men with persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable.

If he wanted to, President Roosevelt could bring the net down so as to catch those young men whose marriages took place after consideration of the draft measure had begun.

Why pretent?: Photographers agree with Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie that "hats are very important," but they can't see why she continues to wear the same one week after week.

Finally they prevailed upon one of the feminine reporters to approach her on the subject.

The reporter tactfully told her that full crown and visor on the white hat she had been wearing make her cheeks look broad.

"But my cheeks are broad," replied the matter-of-fact Mrs. Willkie.

Two other folks: For 115 years there has hung in the rotunda of the Capitol a painting showing Pocahontas saving Capt. John Smith from the Indians.

But Representative John E. Rankin told the House this week that the wrong people are in the picture.

The Mississippi Congressman accused Captain Smith of stealing the Pocahontas story out of Hernando de Soto's Journal. The heroine, he said, was an Indian chief's daughter named Ulele, and the man she saved, a Spaniard named Juan Ortiz, who became de Soto's interpreter.

As proof, he pointed out that John Smith did not even mention the story in his first account of his expedition.

After hearing Representative Rankin's story, the House voted to authorize a celebration next year of the 400th anniversary of de Soto's discovery of the Mississippi River.

Topsy - Turvy: Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois told the House othe other day: "I am greatly puzzled these days. I do not know whether the world is turning upside down or whether black is becoming white. Democrats are turning Republicans, Republicans are turning Democrats, and I am wondering."

A few days later 200 persons wrote and telegraphed President Roosevelt congratulating him on the acceptance speech of the Republican nominee, Wendell Willkie.

Fund Planned To Purchase Poet's Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

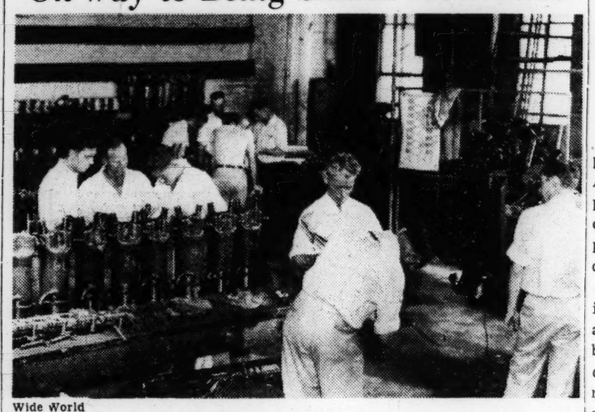
NEW YORK, Aug. 21—A national committee of 500 sponsors of the Edwin Markham Memorial Association will open a nationwide membership campaign Oct. 15 to obtain funds for the purchase of the Edwin Markham home on Staten Island, where the "poet laureate" of America lived.

The move to purchase the Markham home and make it into a literary shrine was inaugurated by Dr. Vernon Boyce Hampton, of Staten Island, neighbor and friend of the late poet. The Association's goal is 8,000 active members, each contributing $1, which will cover the purchase price.

The Edwin Markham Memorial Association has established headquarters at the Markham home at No. 92 Waters Avenue, Waterleigh, Staten Island, having obtained a six-months option on the structure. If additional and larger contributions can be obtained, it is proposed to establish a literary center at the dwelling place of the author of "The Man With the Hoe" and to establish literary fellowships for study in the well-stocked Markham library.

Under the Association's direction, the rich contents of the house, including unpublished poems, philosophical papers, labor articles, and literary criticisms, have been catalogued and inventoried for display in the historical museum planned.

On Way to Being Skilled Mechanics



Wide World

WPA in South

Workers in Atlanta, Ga., having a knack with tools are taught at the Tech High School how airplanes are built and kept in order. Here is shown corner of room where 45 of them learn cable splicing, engine overhauling, welding, and the preparation of wings.

Air Defense Orders Ready; Delay Ended

Continued from Page 1

panies included were North American Aviation, Boeing Airplane, Beech Aircraft Corp., Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, and Consolidated Aircraft.

Equally hopeful is the belief that in a few days the bottleneck in airplane engine construction will be smashed. Since last June officials have sought to reach agreement on a huge loan and purchase arrangement with the Wright Aeronautical Company for engines. It was announced here yesterday that final details had been completed. This carries a $92,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan. How complicated the whole engine matter is can be seen from this one item. The R. F. C. is setting up a new subsidiary, a defense plant corporation. This will buy land in Hamilton County, Ohio, where the engine plant will be located. An option on the land, already taken by the Wright Company, will be transferred to the R. F. C. unit. The unit will then lease the land to Wright, with amortization arrangement understood to run for eight years concurrently with the terms of the lease. The Wright Company can charge off for tax purposes the whole cost of the plant which it will build on the leased land, over the period of the Government's order.

Estimates here are that 1,500 high-power aircraft engines are now being built a month; that this will reach 2,000 a month or better early in 1941; and 4,000 by the year's end.

The bottle-neck of tax laws and profit-motives is for the moment the biggest problem in the national defense picture. It is also the most debatable. The United States is trying to do in a few years what it took Hitler seven to accomplish. Congress previously imposed an 8 per cent profit limit on contractors and subcontractors making ships or planes. Subcontractors, it develops, who can keep plants busy with rush orders from the Army or England, at higher profits, balk at taking on others limited to 8 per cent. A large part of an airplane's parts are made by subcontractors. With the Nation impatient at delay, and the situation complicated by a Presidential election, a scapegoat may be sought. How widely separated are the views can be seen in two newspaper columns published only this morning.

Interpretations Vary

The widely circulated "Merry-Go-Round" column of Messrs. Pearson and Allen blames certain businessmen, and declares "a sit-down strike far worse than anything pulled by the C. I. O. in the automobile plants of Michigan is now being staged by some American industrial leaders."

Poles apart in interpretation is the blame for the delay directed at the Administration by Arthur Krock, in the New York Times, a "guilt," which, he says, "fairly can be laid at the door of the President and his executive departments."

These two rival interpretations are important because they are symptomatic. Many observers here take neither view. They believe that businessmen and Administration are equally patriotic, that both are fighting for the best interests of the Nation; that some disagreement in details is inevitable and that a modicum of time is necessary in a democracy to iron out difficulties based on such important matters as war profits. In a summary of the same problem in David Lawrence's "United States News," labor is completely exonerated for any part in the current delays; Congress is found responsible "at one important point," the eight per cent profit limitation, regarding which it says, "Congress is ready to repeal the limit upon profit but is moving slowly."

Asking "is it executive trouble?" the magazine finds, "the White House has agreed to just about everything business has asked since the war emergency developed. But businessmen still do not feel secure in their relationship with the Government."

The Defense Commission is exonerated from blame.

Willkie Demands President Debate on Defense Program

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 21 (AP)—Criticizing the administration defense program as "hopelessly inadequate, delayed, and improperly organized," Wendell Willkie suggested today that he and President Roosevelt debate the issue during one of the Chief Executive's visits to preparedness projects.

"Mr. Roosevelt should tell us how much (military equipment) is on hand, and how much on order," the Republican presidential nominee said in a statement.

Mr. Willkie's proposal followed a renewal of his invitation that his Democratic opponent meet him in "public discussion" on all campaign questions. The renewal was made at a press conference yesterday after Mr. Roosevelt had turned down the original challenge by saying conditions made it obvious he could not campaign.

Then Mr. Willkie issued the statement about defense as a supplement to his remarks to reporters.

"I think it would be an appropriate thing for Mr. Roosevelt and me to engage in a joint debate on defense during one of his visits to defense projects," said the statement.

"I think I can show conclusively that the Administration defense program is hopelessly inadequate, delayed, and improperly organized."

A debate during a preparedness inspection trip, the nominee declared, "won't waste" any of the President's time.

"He probably would be making a speech anyway," Mr. Willkie added, "and it would just give me the privilege of making a speech at the same time, and then each could reply to the other."

After a conference with Mr. Willkie, William A. Comstock, former Democratic Governor of Michigan, issued a statement saying he would support the Republican nominee "because I do not believe in breaking the anti-third term precedent." He expressed belief Mr. Willkie had "the practical wisdom that has been so lacking in the New Deal executives."

Mr. Comstock said he and Alfred Debo, former Michigan Democratic Chairman, would form an independent Willkie organization among Democrats.

Asked about the new Canadian-American Defense Board, Mr. Willkie said one of his objections to administration foreign policy was thta "the President doesn't take the American people more into his confidence."

"We ought to know more about what is involved," he continued. "This is a democracy, after all. After the President has taken us into his confidence and told what is involved, I shall be very glad to express my views."

Mr. Willkie reiterated in response to another question that he had never belonged to Tammany Hall.

"I never was in Tammany Hall in my life," he said.

Mr. Willkie said he did not want to comment specifically now on a proposal by Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas that he and Mr. Roosevelt say whether they believed the Communist Party should be outlawed by statute.

As a general proposition, the nominee added, "we should have laws defining such things."

President Ignores Second Plea Of Willkie for Public Debate

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Ignoring Wendell L. Willkie's second challenge to President Roosevelt to debate political issues, Mr. Roosevelt stood pat today on his assertion that conditions this year obviously made it impossible for him to campaign.

Thus, with one candidate avowedly bent on keeping out of the political arena and the other on stumping the country, one of the oddest campaigns in the history of American politics is taking shape.

Mr. Willkie first challenged Mr. Roosevelt to meet him in debate in his speech accepting the Republican presidential nomination. The Chief Executive rejected the proposal at a press conference yesterday.

Things are in such shape this year, the President said, that it is obvious he cannot do any political campaigning. He referred to world conditions and American armament efforts.

Mr. Willkie promptly renewed his challenge, declaring at Rushville, Ind., that any man seeking the presidency was "under obligation to publicly discuss questions before the American people."

He suggested that Mr. Roosevelt leave inspection of defense works to defense experts and "devote such time as he now uses for that purpose to making democracy work by discussing issues."

The Chief Executive went right ahead, however, with plans for several more trips to inspect defense projects. Although the points he will visit have not been disclosed, some of his assistants were poring over maps and railway time-tables.

White House officials read the Republican candidate's remarks with interest, but offered no comment for publication other than that Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly had made his position clear.

The President has indicated that national defense problems would be his primary concern. They figured prominently in his press conference and, apparently, in a luncheon appointment yesterday with William C. Bullitt, United States Ambasador to France, and Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War.

Mr. Roosevelt reported satisfactory progress in talks with England on America's obtaining naval and air base sites in British territory on this side of the Atlantic.

He spoke shortly before Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax told the House of Lords in London that the two countries "have agreed in principle" on the leasing of bases in Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Atlantic Islands.

At the press conference, Mr. Roosevelt had an opportunity to quash reports that the United States might sell World War destroyers to England, but he merely advised newsmen not to speculate on that possibility.

The President's statement that he could not campaign this year left it up to his running mate, Secretary Wallace, and such administration officials as Secretary Ickes, to carry the burden of laying the New Deal's case before the voters.

Howard Explains

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt has identified Roy Howard, editor of the Scripps-Howard New York World-Telegram, as the man he referred to in his acceptance address when he said all but one of those asked to help in the defense program had agreed to do so.

At his press conference yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt said he had asked Mr. Howard to go to Latin America and investigate "fifth column" activities and that the editor had declined.

Mr. Howard at present is in the Orient, but G. B. Parker, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, quoted from a letter Mr. Howard wrote the President in which Mr. Howard said he had "lost contacts with the politics and the personalities of the (South American) continent" since he had not visited there, except for a brief air trip, in 20 years.

"It would be erroneous to believe that my personal affairs played any part in my decision," the letter said. "No personal considerations ever have or ever will interfere with my rendering to you, or anyone in your position, any public service for which I am qualified. I am sure you must know that.

"So long as American democracy continues, I believe that our press will have a function that is at the same time an obligation. I believe that without attaching too much importance to my position in American journalism, there is a modicum of reason for my belief that in such times as these I may be in a better position to render some service through a medium with which I have had 40 years' experience, than through one with which I am wholly unfamiliar.'

Trotsky Attacked By 'Admirer'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 21—Leon Trotsky, "Napoleon of the Bolsheviks," who had exiled himself to Mexico, was subject to an attack yesterday by a man who had posed as a "great admirer." Mr. Trotsky was seriously wounded.

[In San Francisco, Diego Rivera, muralist and one-time intimate of Comrade Trotsky, said he believed the attempt on the Russian revolutionary's life was perpetrated by "tools of the Stalin-Hitler front."]

Police said the attacker gave his name as Jacques Mortain Vandendreischd, a native of Persia, who had studied in France and had become a Belgian subject. He said he was a newspaper writer.

Mock Warfare Nears a Decision With Defenders Routing 'Invaders'

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Nation's mightiest make-believe war neared an end 24 hours before schedule today with the "Blue" troops of America's First Army pounding to pieces an outnumbered mock invader in northern New York's experimental battleground.

The combat, originally scheduled to be fought until the calling of an armistice tomorrow noon, proved exactly what military authorities professed to know all along, namely that:

1. The "Blues," which outnumbered the "Black" invaders five to three, verified an old truth, namely, a good big force can defeat a good little force.

2. Superior speed affords a decided advantage to a combative force.

3. A strong offense is the best defense in the air as well as on land.

While maneuver commanders awaited an official critique of the battle involving 90,000 troops, they conceded the "Black" invaders faced "certain defeat if not annihilation," today because of the constant battering from the "Blues'" superior numbers.

No Retreats Now

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., Aug. 21 (AP)—Here's one cheerful defense note.

In the Southern war maneuvers just ended here soldiers were advancing and fighting at the finish; in like training two years ago both sides were retreating.

That was one of the observations made by high-ranking officers who gathered to evaluate the result of the 21-day training period in which 50,000 National Guardsmen and 20,000 Regulars engaged.

ARE THEIR SCHOOL CLOTHES READY FOR ROLL CALL?

Has the summer sun made those youngsters grow inches? Then you are certain to need the services of the fine stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, to get them ready for school. These department stores and apparel shops have rounded up clothes for all the school crowd, from pre-kindergarteners to the high school set. They know what the young crowd like—and they know the prices and qualities approved by parents.

Destroyer Sale Gains Force

Continued from Page 1

naval outposts on British New World possessions.

There is strong opposition in the White House against use of the word "deal" in connection with current air-naval base and destroyer conversations. Yet, while it is recognized that British New World possessions would benefit from having strong American units involved in their protection, it is felt here that under the present international conditions Britain expects, and will receive at least 50 over-age destroyers.

According to all reports and observations there is unalloyed satisfaction in the Departments of War and the Navy today at Prime Minister Churchill's offer yesterday to permit the United States to lease British air and naval bases from Newfoundland to the Carribean.

One Navy Department official pointed out, almost jubilantly, that the peaceful acquisition of such bases had been a foremost departmental desire for many decades and that it permits an almost revolutionary strengthening of American defenses.

It is taken here as a foregone conclusion that the United States will accept the Prime Minister's offer in full. It is added, however, that having done so, the Administration would feel it singularly ungrateful for this country to refuse Britain the aid of the destroyers in its greatest hour of peril. This feeling is strengthened by the White House's full realization that the preservation of an independent and powerful Britain is the greatest possible guarantee of American safety.

The 50 overage destroyers which a naval authority said could be made available to England within a week, are among more than 100 which have been recommissioned with 23 more to be returned to service shortly.

They had been lying idle under protecting grease and red lead; those in service have been escorts and on neutrality patrol since the outbreak of war. All have four-inch guns and 21-inch torpedo tubes, the same sizes as the British armament, but the Navy would not say whether British ammunition was of the same caliber as the American.

The Navy, following a policy of secrecy regarding ship movements would not reveal locations of the vessels, although it was presumed that most were on the east coast, attached to the neutrality patrol.

Food Better in Germany

Continued from Page 1

their money. If they spend it they do so for pleasure, not as a form of investment in goods.

Much of the present atmosphere of confidence and security rests on the assumption that the war will be over and peace consolidated before Christmas. Should anything interfere with this assumption it would constitute a shock to civilian morale. Although how serious that shock would be is a matter of sheer speculation.

Food in New Channels

The present improvement is largely due to the channeling into Germany of food movements which previously went elsewhere. This season Germans obtained the full benefit of Dutch fruit and vegetable exports which formerly went to England and France.

Dutch melons of fine quality are cheaper and more plentiful now than ever before the war. Vegetable markets have large supplies of Italian tomatoes and peppers, Yugoslav beans, and Rumanian cucumbers. Danish butter, bacon, eggs, and cheese were present earlier in the season. Normally these went to England.

Such new German food imports are not strictly speaking the spoils of war since they represent normal food export surpluses from the countries of their origin, yet they would have been sold for gold-backed currencies had there been no German occupation. Now they are sold for German credits which are reportedly piling up for theoretical future settlement since there is no other outlet for the producing countries.

Rise in Clothing Prices

Rigidly controlled staple prices are unchanged. Vegetable prices vary and are on the average slightly higher than prewar levels The biggest increase in the cost of living is in clothing. Simple women's dresses which formerly cost about 25 marks now cost 50, and the price of the few types of unrestricted clothing, such as handworked lace and certain artificial silk dresses, are available only to the very wealthy.

The plentiful supply of fish is understood to be due to resumption of fishing in the Baltic and off the Norwegian coast. Recently there have been frequent days when the purchase of fish was unrestricted. A record catch of tuna in the Skagerrak recently caused flooding of the market here.

Roughly speaking it can be said that wherever an abundance occurs in the area under German economic control it immediately redounds to the advantage of the German population.

Smaller Yield in 1941

But much of this increment is temporary. Danish authorities estimate that due to necessary slaughtering of live stock their total butter exports for 1941 will be 50,000,000 tons against a prewar normal of 150,000,000 tons. Bacon exports will be 40,000,000 tons against 180,000,000 tons normal, and eggs 21,000 tons against 90,000 tons normal.

Since these 1941 total export estimates are less than even normal German imports from Denmark, Germany will by next year probably be getting less from Denmark than it theoretically would have obtained without occupation. In other words the current improvement represents a temporary conquest bonus which, should the war continue into another year, would become a net loss.

Outside of the individual purchases of soldiers returning from occupied areas to Germany there has apparently been no substantial physical movement into Germany of food reserves captured in those areas.

[Credible reports received by one relief agency in the United States tell of 6,000 cattle a day being moved into Germany from occupied France. The length of time that this movement continued, however, was not stated.]

Moreover, the occupation has probably relieved the drain on German reserves since it is believed that troops in the occupied areas are subsisting largely on such captured reserves.

Home Supplies Conserved

It is probable that army food shipments to occupying forces have been greatly reduced during the past month, thereby relieving the domestic reserves of heavy depletion.

The fact that an estimated 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 inhabitants of Northern France are still in the unoccupied area has kept much of the food reserves and of the new harvest of this productive part of France available for the occupying troops, while simultaneously, of course, increasing the danger of food shortage in unoccupied France, where the likelihood of near starvation conditions in coming months is considered probably the highest for any part of Europe.

Cold and protracted heavy rains throughout much of Germany during the past three weeks are reducing harvest prospects. Some crops are so retarded by cold that they are not expected to ripen at all. While the sandy soil in Northern Germany protects root crops from much of the danger of rotting due to rain, the grain harvest has been hampered seriously, and there is danger that some potatoes and beets will rot in the ground unless sunshine and dry weather come soon.

Germany's biggest food gain from conquest is the ability to keep troops in occupied areas substantially on food available there as a result of which it is estimated that Germany's staple reserves will carry through the coming winter roughly unimpaired. But the summer's welcome wealth of fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, and bacon is likely to prove an illusory spoil of war that cannot be repeated next summer, while it seems inevitable that the coming winter will approximate last winter in food stringency, even in Germany.

Speed Plane Deal

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—The statement that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., was negotiating with the Government for a substantial quantity of high-speed interceptor fighters was made today by Robert E. Gross, President of the concern.

The company, Mr. Gross added, was hiring new men at the rate of 100 a day to bring employment up to 12,000. He said his firm's action was typical of other companies in the business, particularly the Douglas Company at nearby Santa Monica.

The new Lockheed interceptor is one of the world's fastest planes, having attained speed bursts of 420 miles an hour in a transcontinental flight last year.

Jobs to Be Held

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has advised officers and employees of the Justice Department, by circular, that their positions would wait for them if they entered the "service of the armed forces of the United States during the present emergency."

Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Contracts amounting to $10,893,248 were awarded by the War Department today to civilian schools for the training of Army Air Corps pilots and mechanics. Additional contracts are being negotiated with other schools. The contracts awarded were the first made under the program to train 7,000 pilots a year.

Exchange Problem Hits Small Canadian Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Fruit growers in a little British Columbia orchard town met a few days ago and drafted a petition to the Government of Canada.

They said they were patriotic citizens, anxious to do their duty in the war, eager to buy war loans, glad to give up holidays in the United States so that Canada could conserve its precious American exchange for the purchase of armaments, but every day they saw American peaches and other fruit moving across the border, dumped into the Canadian market at prices below the cost of production here, and ruinous to the Canadian grower.

Perhaps without realizing it, the fruit farmers had put their fingers on Canada's gravest single wartime economic problem—the conservation of American exchange without damaging Canadian-American trade relations. How seriously the Government regards this problem was indicated when James L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, confronted with the farmers' petition, warned Canada against any action which would bring retaliation from the United States.

Not to Weaken War Clause

Canada, he pointed out, has a trade agreement with the United States. This treaty permits of exceptional action by either contracting party if it is at war but, said Mr. Ilsley, "we cannot avail ourselves repeatedly of the war clause in that agreement and expect it to stand."

This was the first official warning that the treaty itself, which the Government regards as one of its chief achievements, might be endangered by too drastic efforts to conserve American exchange.

"If the agreement were destroyed," Mr. Ilsley said, "I think it would be unfortunate. The erection of a trade wall across this continent at this time would be undesirable, not only from a trade point of view but from other points of view as well."

Only Experts Know

No one doubted that he had in mind the general relations between Canada and its neighbor which are the backbone of joint North American defense. Nevertheless, the Government's budget statement stands—if the special war tax of 10 per cent on non-Empire imports (chiefly American) is inadequate to conserve exchange, other non-fiscal methods will have to be used. This, of course, means direct regulation of imports through control of the sale of American dollars to importers by the Government's Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Whether such methods will be needed, and how serious the trading problem is becoming, is something known so far only to the Government's experts. No statement has been made to indicate the extent of Canadian war purchasing in the United States as compared with sales of Canadian goods there. It is certain, however, that Canada has vastly expanded its purchases of some American products needed in the war, especially machinery like airplane engines. How much Canada has been able to reduce its importations of American luxuries is not yet known.

That the United States has been generous in interpreting the trade treaty is recognized here, but it is pointed out that the United States has suffered no net loss. While it may be selling Canada less luxuries, it is selling more durable goods, needed in the war and is anxious, of course, that Canada shall have these goods as part of its defense program.

Cut Oil and "Gas" Import

In one important field Canada is taking strong action to conserve American exchange—that is in the importation of oil and gasoline. A far-reaching program announced by George R. Cottrelle, newly appointed oil controller, calls for a maximum use of Canadian oil and a minimum importation. To this end it is planned to step up the production of the Turner Valley field in Alberta to the limit of efficient use and new wells in other Alberta areas are to be brought in. The Government will encourage the boring of new wells and this may involve a system of licensing and changes in taxation.

At the moment the Government is conducting a survey to find out exactly how much oil Canada can produce and how much it is likely to produce in the visible future.

In the end it is hoped that all or nearly all the gasoline used from the Great Lakes West may come out of Canadian wells, thus greatly reduced or eliminating large imports from the United States. Already Canada is producing sufficient airplane gasoline for the great British Empire air training scheme.

The program will require the development of 35 to 40 new wells a year and the expenditure of some $7,000,000 on drilling.

Does Not Save Small Farmer

Such large policies may solve the exchange problem for the Government, providing it with enough American dollars to pay for war purchases, but they do not solve the problem of the small man on the land. His position has been aggravated by the loss of his normal foreign markets and by new taxation, applied to everyone in Canada. It is certain, therefore, that the Government will be continually pressed to discourage the importation of American farm products, especially fruit.

This drive toward self-containment is one of the most obvious results of the war in Canada — inevitable but discouraging, no doubt, to a government which is dedicated to the principle of lower tariffs, larger international trade.

When the war is over Canada will be more self-contained than ever. It must make itself so in order to finance the present gigantic war effort. How this newly developed structure of industry, based on the home market, can be liquidated to make room for a resumption of normal or increased foreign trade is one of the many unanswered questions of these times.

Machine Guns Speeded

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Supply Minister Herbert Morrison announced that changes in design of the Bren machine gun would shortly speed the output by 20 per cent.

London Hears Bulgaria Gets S. Dobruja

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Reuters News Agency reported from Bucharest today that Rumania has agreed to cede Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, returning their frontier to that of 1912.

Rumania would cede to Bulgaria the provinces of Durastor and Caliacra, the provinces to be occupied within three hours after the agreement is signed formally, Reuters said.

Bulgarian troops already are near the Dobruja frontier, ready to occupy the new territory.

Bulgaria will get a strip of land slightly more than 40 miles wide, including the cities of Silistra and Balcic, which Rumania had insisted on retaining. The new frontier would run approximately from Silistra, on the Danube, to south of Mangalia, on the Black Sea.

CRAIOVA, Rumania, Aug. 21 (AP)—Efforts to prevent bloodshed such as that which marked the recent transfer of Bessarabia occupied the attention of Bulgarian and Rumanian delegations meeting here last night to arrange the cession of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

Remaining to be settled are such questions as indemnities for public utilities (including the American-financed telephone system in Southern Dobruja) and population transfers.

Province Ceded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 21—Rumanian and Bulgarian authorities are understood to be working out details of a tentative agreement which would cede virtually the whole of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

This sequel to the negotiations between the two nations at Craiova would involve accession to Bulgaria's maximum demands. Bulgaria would obtain full restoration of her 1912 frontiers including the Black Sea port of Balcic and the Danube port of Silistra.

Bulgarians who previously would have been satisfied with less have taken impetus from Rumania's anxiety to reach a speedy settlement in order to face other problems, particularly as they are attempting to hold out against too great losses in Transylvania—the area which Hungary is seeking to recover in its present negotiations

In the early negotiations over Dobruja between Rumania and Bulgaria a tentative agreement was outlined in which Bulgaria would have restricted its claims to permit Rumania to keep a corridor on the Black Sea coast to Southern Dobruja, including the port of Balcic.

The Bulgarians, however, returned to their original demands for all of Southern Dobruja when it became apparent that German pressures on the west and Russian pressures on the north were causing Rumania such concern over the Transylvanian issue that it could not resist increased pressures elsewhere.

Striking Union Sued for $500,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor union local whose members are on strike has been named defendant in Supreme Court in breach of contract and damage suits for a total of $500,000 brought by the Triangle Conduit and Cable Company.

Members of the union, Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, have been on strike at the company's Long Island plant since Aug. 1.

In its breach of contract suit for $250,000, the company claims the union violated the contract under which its members worked in the plant. The second suit, also for $250,000, was for "special damages."

The plaintiff company claimed that its contract with the union was so worded that it would automatically renew itself on July 31, 1940, unless due notice of its termination was filed by either party 60 days before that date, and that such notice was not given by the union.

Labor Party Picks Electors Sept. 17

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—The New York State Committee of the American Labor Party today was on call by its executive body to convene in Utica on Sept. 17 to name presidential electors who will fulfill its pledge to support the New Deal national ticket.

The Utica meeting will represent the right wing forces in control of the party organization under the direction of Eli L. Oliver, and the slate is expected to duplicate that of the New York State Democrats as in 1936.

Agreement on the joint list is still pending, the Democratic State Committee having postponed designations at its meeting here this week.

South Carolina Adds 167,381 in Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—There are 167,381 more persons residing in South Carolina today than in 1930 and the total population of the Palmetto State in 1940 totaled 1,906,146, according to a preliminary census compilation released by Lane L. Bonner, State Census Director. Mr. Bonner said the figure placed the State's rate of growth at 9.62 per cent in the past 10 years.

Short-Wave Relay Stations Granted Increase in Power

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Shortwave signals which mean the "United States" to the rest of the listening world, will be going out with increased strength shortly. The Federal Communications Commission announced that five additional international shortwave relay stations have been authorized to increase their power to 50 kilowatts, the minimum power requirement recently promulgated by the FCC.

The five stations so authorized are the shortwave outlets of the major American networks—the National Broadcasting Company's stations WRCA and WNBI at Bound Brook, N. J.; the Columbia Broadcasting System's station WCBK, near Wayne, N. J.; the General Electric Company's station WGEA, at Schenectady, N. Y., and KGEI, at San Francisco.

Two stations previously permitted to go to 50 kilowatts were Westinghouse's WPIT, which is moving to Hull, Mass., from East Pittsburgh, Pa., and WRUL, the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation station at Scituate, Mass. Two stations are already complying with the FCC requirement, G. E.'s WGEO, South Schenectady, N. Y., on 100 kilowatts, and Crosley's WLWO, at Mason, Ohio, on 50 kilowatts.

New Television Book

Another book on television to be published this summer is "Television Broadcasting," by Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, former President of the National Broadcasting Company. Like its predecessor, "We Present Television," Major Lohr's book gives the history of television, its progress and attempts to predict its future. Most important thing that television has to offer, Major Lohr believes, is "spontaneity"—the ability to present a picture to future lookers-in at the actual—and possibly historic—moment of occurrence. The book is based largely on experience learned from the television programs of the Radio Corporation of America's transmitter relayed from Radio City.

Radio Path to Americas

Discovery of a radio pathway linking all of the Americas was reported by natural scientists of Argentina and the United States, in Washington, D. C.

Dr. A. T. Cosentino of the Argentine Ministry of the Interior and Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the United States Bureau of Standards declared in a joint article that during the northern winter and southern summer radio signals going north and south are 25 times greater and 15 times less variable than signals traveling between the United States and Europe, according to the Associated Press.

They declined to comment on the economic and political value of this radio link. But others pointed out that it makes possible closer radio and telephone communication in the western hemisphere.

The two natural scientists declared that the phenomenon of a radio channel north and south instead of east and west is due to disturbances in the ionosphere—the reflecting layers of electrified air in the upper atmosphere which bounce radio signals back to the earth.

Electrical storms occur constantly in the ionosphere and interfere with radio communication. They were attributed by Dr. Cosentino and Dr. Dellinger to influences of the magnetic field of the earth near the north magnetic pole and the Aurora Borealis, the effects being more pronounced in high latitudes.

As a result, during periods of great storminess in the ionosphere direct radio communication between the United States and Europe may be cut off or seriously interfered with. When this occurs, radio messages are relayed to Europe by way of Buenos Aires, Argentina, because little interference occurs in program sent southward.

Both long and shortwave radio signals are affected alike in the natural Western Hemisphere channel, making a mutual exchange of commercial messages, radiocast programs, and contacts between radio amateurs easier during the winter than similar exchanges between the Americas and Europe.

Telecast Situation

Until the newly organized National Television Standards Committee reaches a definite conclusion, telecasting apparently must await a hoped for transfer by the Federal Communications Commission from an experimental to a commercial basis.

Sentiment at the first meeting in New York indicated that a report might be ready in the fall or winter. It is the job of the Committee, made up of representatives of all shades of telecast opinion, to settle the vexing problems of what ultimate system of transmitting standards shall be adopted.

The Committee is working under auspices of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, with the cooperation of the FCC, to which its final report is to go.

Hear-and-Carry Set

This genuinely portable RCA receiver is nine inches long, 3½ inches wide and three inches deep. It is battery operated and employs four specially developed miniature tubes. With its fitted carrying case, it may be slung over the shoulder, like a camera.

General Australian Election Sept. 21 Is Ordered by Menzies

CANBERRA, Aug. 21 (Australian Associated Press)—Prime Minister Menzies announced today that Parliament will be dissolved this week and a general election will be held on Sept. 21.

The present term of the Australian-Federal Parliament expires at the end of November, but the election can constitutionally be held at any time up to the end of February. It cannot be deferred further without a constitutional amendment empowering Parliament to extend its life.

The labor opposition declines to support a petition to the United Kingdom Parliament to amend the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act by conferring this power. Such a move would be the only alternative to a referendum for amendment of the Constitution. The referendum method is open to the same objections as a general election.

The chief of these objections is the undesirability of impairing the unity of the war effort by plunging the country into the turmoil of electioneering. Moreover, there is a possibility that in the midst of the campaign Herr Hitler might launch his attempt to invade the United Kingdom, requiring ministers to abandon their campaigning to devote full attention to war duties, and distracting the electors' attention.

Ministers, however, feel that even this development need not necessitate abandonment of electioneering, which they would leave to junior ministers and rank and file members.

In order to limit the risk of such an interruption to the campaign only a month will elapse between dissolution of Parliament and the election. To cover as much ground as possible, ministers will tour the continent by air, and use the radio more than ever.

Undoubtedly it is expedient that the Government's hand should be strengthened by the electors passing judgment on its war program, especially as the present Parliament was elected so long before the war as October, 1937.

The chief issue of the election therefore will be whether the public is satisfied with the Government's conduct of the war, or believes that the Labor Party could do better. But there will inevitably be minor issues, among them being gasoline rationing, the Government's proposals for which evoked much opposition as being too drastic.

The Government has a majority of 10 in the House of Representatives, which has 74 members. If Labor won six seats it could command a bare majority. In the Senate the Government's majority is only four in a House of 36. It must win 16 or 19 seats becoming vacant to retain control.

The newspapers urge Mr. Menzies to strengthen his appeal by calling big men to the country's service in the hour of its need, regardless of party considerations, and not leaving the selection of government candidates to the party machine.

Prime Minister Menzies is understood to be the more anxious for immediate reference to the electorate in view of the airplane crash of Aug. 13 which robbed the Government of Vice-President of the Executive Council Sir Henry Gullett, War Minister Brigadier Geoffrey A. Street and Air Minister James A. Fairbairn, making a reorganization of the Government in any case necessary.

Munich Broke Nazi 'Column' in Britain

The following is the third of four articles made public by Secretary Knox of the Navy Department at Washington, as part of the national defense program. The final article will follow tomorrow. Colonel Donovan recently returned from a mission abroad, on behalf of Secretary Knox. He wrote these articles in collaboration with Edgar Mowrer, distinguished foreign correspondent.

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

The masterpiece of the "fifth column" was unquestionably the French debacle. Here everything that Adolf Hitler had promised came to pass with almost mathematical precision.

He did not strike until he was in touch with certain important Frenchmen who were ready to treat with him. He needed but one swift blow. He terrified the soldiers by his noise-making engines, he demoralized the officers by the surprise and power of his attacks, he bewildered the generals by the daring of his strategic conceptions, he troubled the entire population by his radio propaganda that insisted that France was being betrayed by Britain and by the French "war-mongers." He spread horrible rumors through villages, issued fearsome reports by wireless, and then, when the populations had congested the roads in their flight, machine-gunned them to heighten their panic.

Meanwhile his agents within France, presumably by clandestine wireless senders, kept him informed of what was going on and he could thus choose the precise moment for Italy's entrance into the war when French disarray was at its climax. As a result France was not only beaten far more thoroughly and far more easily than Poland, but, unlike Poland, France cracked morally as well and a new set of leaders sought to purchase the German's mercy, if not his respect, by submission to France's conquerors.

Low Ebb in French History

Admittedly this could not have been accomplished save during a low ebb in French history. The French masses were increasingly materialistic. Capital and Labor were at loggerheads, the former remembering the experiments of the Popular Front Government of 1936-37, the latter resentful of the attempted Fascist coup d'etat in 1934 and the unpunished "Cagoulard" Fascist conspiracy later. Moreover, the peculiar French form of parliamentary government was creaking and the bulk of the people had lost nearly all faith in their leaders. This enabled Herr Hitler (and Signor Mussolini as well) to keep up propaganda pressure, often through the Communists, and prevent the output in the armament industries from ever reaching a satisfactory level.

The crucial test justified all Herr Hitler's efforts: when the French soldiers had a chance of fighting on equal terms, they fought fairly well; when nothing but heroism could have made up for superior German equipment, the French infantry, repeatedly deserted by their officers, melted away.

What happened to the French officers? Simply this: for the most part they had ceased to believe in freedom, democracy, or any of the slogans which alone could galvanize the entire country.

Agents Long at Work

While not exactly pro-Fascist (and certainly not pro-German), they were hostile to the Third Republic; many had come to believe that an authoritarian regime like that of Italy and Germany was really preferable. It would, they thought, save the position of the privileged classes; and really save France from the disagreeable necessity of defending itself. If there was to be a war, then let it be against the Bolsheviks. In other words, at least half and perhaps the majority of influential French citizens had come to believe what Herr Hitler wanted them to believe.

How had Herr Hitler accomplished this? By patient activity. For years his agents in France, Friedrich Sieburg, the author, Otto Abetz, "pro-French" Consuls like Nolde, many others, had "worked" the French leaders. They "got in" with certain of those leading French women who, at the moment of defeat, exercised such a devastating influence on certain French statesmen. They went everywhere, saw everybody, came to know everything, dipped into French politics through scandalously venal French newspapers.

To the weak and the cynical these agents preached defeatism; to the unsuccessful, hatred of the Jew; to all the possibility of living on good terms with Germany, if only France would break relations with the Bolsheviks and "money-minded" Britons, cease meddling in Central and Eastern Europe and propitiate the Italians by the gift of some "unimportant" French territories.

Much Talk Without Action

For years this sort of thing went on more or less in broad daylight. During the appeasement period the Germans were actually aided by certain members of the British Embassy in Paris. Not until two months before the outbreak of the war did anyone dare to take action against the numerous German agents—and then the vacillating Daladier talked big and did little.

A hesitant officer class brought about sure defeat for the Army: the Army's defeat frightened the Army leaders lest the soldiers seek scapegoats among the generals. And a majority of cynical and cowardly politicians rushed their country into one of the most contemptible surrenders on record. Just as Adolf Hitler had said they would.

What of Herr Hitler's "fifth column" in Great Britain? Short of the supreme test, it is impossible to say for sure. What is evident is that during the appeasement period, the Germans spun a web of friendship for Nazi Germany among the more gullible or dissatisfied members of the ruling class.

It is obviously a triumph in so proud a country as Britain to have created even so weak a satellite part as the British Union of Fascists. Organizations like the Link, the Anglo-German Fellowship, the Christian Fellowship, duped any number of highly placed Englishmen.

Women members of British society were induced to look kindly upon Herr Hitler's aims by the flattering attention of handsome young German aristocrats. British visitors to Germany never lacked congenial guides.

Situation in Britain

The fact that British police found it necessary to arrest a Member of Parliament, Captain Ramsay, on the charge of having transmitted to the German Legation at Dublin treasonable information given him by Tyler Kent, cypher clerk at the American Embassy in London, would seem to show that some of the many finely spun threads from Berlin to London remain.

But it must be stated emphatically that the vast majority of the British, unlike the French, underwent a radical change of heart after it became apparent that Herr Hitler had duped Mr. Neville Chamberlain at Munich, although there were still appeasers ready to try to bribe the Nazis to be good with a Hudson-Wohlthat plan for economic concessions to Germany. Moreover, with British patriotism at the white heat of today under threat of imminent invasion, the fate of confessed "fifth columnists" in Britain would be short and unenviable.

This time the British police were prepared for the war. At the opening of hostilities they jailed some 400 of the best German agents. Later raids tended to show that the backbone of the organization was broken then. The involuntary confinement of over a thousand Britishers, mostly followers of Mosley, further cleared the air.

"Have Reached the Finals"

All in all, foreigners in Britain have the impression that the several branches of the very competent British police are masters of the situation, and that the British soul was never really tainted by Nazi propaganda. Everyone listens to Lord Hawhaw but his words arouse more laughter than belief. A nation that faces mortal peril with the grim joke: "Well, at last Britain has reached the finals!" seems sound.

Nonetheless, many foreigners believe that if the worst should happen and an invasion of Britain occur, some positive and hitherto unrevealed fruits of Herr Hitler's propaganda would appear in the shape of a not entirely insignificant British "fifth column" which like the French, would find numerous reasons why Britain should rather "come to terms" with Herr Hitler than continue single-handed a desperate struggle the outcome of which is bound to contain some social change. Whether such a "fifth column" could as in France come to supreme power is quite another story.

No. S. C. Redistricting

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina will not have to be redistricted, nor will it have an additional representative in Congress, as a result of the population increase from 1930 to 1940, Atty. Gen. John M. Daniel has announced. In 1930 the State was redistricted.

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The Home Forum

Shakespeare's London

CRAMPED WITHIN the Great Wall of London, over an area today covered by the City proper, was the London which Shakespeare knew. It was a London of narrow, winding streets and dark alleyways; but from these huddled habitations cobbled paths led to many green oases, whose air and light the people sought on every possible occasion.

The Great Wall of London invested its citizens with a sense of security. It began at the Tower of London in the east, and ended at the River Fleet and the Thames in the west. Here and there, it was interspersed with defensive towers. In all, it was over two miles in length.

* * *

Originally there were four City gates—Aldersgate, Aldgate, Ludgate, and Bridgegate; but other gates had since been added. Bishopsgate was one. This was built for those whose business took them to Norfolk, Suffolk, or Cambridge. Moorgate was put up for those who practiced archery or took their recreation in the open spaces of Moor Fields. Cripplegate, which long preceded either of the former, was attached to a debtors' prison. Another, Newgate, was notorious for its prison life; Ludgate, too, was a prison, mainly for those who committed contempt of Court and for debtors.

The great London river had its water-gates, the best known of which were Billingsgate, Blackfriars, Greenhithe and Dowgate.

As today, the London of Shakespeare was the hub of great commercial striving; and then, as now, every phase of craft or profession was carried on. The long-established, famous City Guilds were the stronghold of industry, the guild brothers meeting monthly to regulate prices, recover debts, and protect the interests of their various crafts.

* * *

Socially London was less gay than continental cities; but, for the Englishman of the day, London was a wonder to be gulped down in large doses. Its many towers and palaces, its gentlemen's inns, its wealthy companies, its pageantry and bustle, its visiting foreigners, invested it with a charm which claimed more than its due meed of attention. The wealthier people were being gradually drawn from their large country mansions, to take up a part of its pulsing life; and an era of prosperity resulted.

To the north were the many "green belts" of the day, whose names are still in use. Smithfield or Smoothfield, as it was variously known, was an open plain where horses were put up for sale and tournaments were staged. Finsbury was a fenny tract given up to the practice of archery. Spitalfields was the home of artillery exercise and the fair.

To the east stood the age-blackened Tower of London, bastion of the flowing Thames, final arbiter alike of innocent and traitorous lives. Beyond, in the hotch-potch of dingy streets, rope walks, and biscuit shops which was Wapping, was the Port of London. The reek-smoked tavern, as black outside as in, with its earringed merry-making mariners, was a feature of the place; for it was here that sailors were signed up for voyages either of adventure or legitimate trade.

* * *

A more rural atmosphere pervaded the west. Here were the rutted roads of the countryside, the sprawling hamlet and the green pasture. Hyde Park and Marylebone were royal hunting grounds complete with manor houses, inhabited in later years by the Earls of Oxford. Piccadilly, from whose wayside ditches the Bucklersbury dealers gathered wild foxgloves, was known as the "road leading to Reading." Chelsea was little more than a village; Pimlico, adjoining, a mere rural hamlet in whose leafy lanes Londoners loved to stroll on Sunday, munching pudding pies. Westminster, with its Royal Palace, its Great Hall, its lovely Abbey and famous Almonry, was almost a city by itself.

The Strand, its singing little streams diverted to other channels, was paved, and gay ladies in their colorful "crab-shell" coaches enlivened the scene as they drove along. Houses now began to make their appearance to the north side of the Strand. The southern side was already fronted with turreted mansions, green-carpeted toward the river's gleaming edge.

* * *

Conspicuous landmarks of the south were Lambeth Palace and church, and Faux Hall. Here were to be seen rustic cottage, green and floral vista of tended garden. Prison and palace shared the peculiar charm of the village of Southwark, home of the famous Tabard Inn as well as of many public theaters. It was in Southwark that the great Bard himself lived, in a good house in what was known as the Liberty of Clink, for which he paid the, then, princely sum of sixpence a week.

The meandering Thames was as much the Londoners' own river then as it is today. Its fascinating attraction never wanes. The Londoners of Shakespeare's time never knew the murk of the Thames we know. For then, its waters were pure and limpid, and salmon made it their home. Wherries skimmed its surface, and ruffed and feathered ladies and gentlemen in silken-covered tilt-boats glided by, the watermen gaily singing as they plied their oars.

At night the scene was almost Venetian. Down the river-terraced steps toward their waiting tilt-boat or barge stepped daintily shod, masked ladies, led by gallants in flowing, colored cloaks bound for Richmond or Westminster, there to dance and revel. Parties of noisy young men ferried to Bankside to see a play of Shakespeare's, perhaps "the most excellent historie of the Merchant of Venice, with the extreme crueltie of Shylocke, the Jewe, towards the sayd merchant, in cutting a just pound of his flesh."

An immensely popular river trip at the time was the one from Westminster to London Bridge. Everything considered of interest was pointed out to the proud Londoner and the visitor—Northumberland House, York House, the site of Baynard's Castle, all fine Strand-side houses.

* * *

A Thames landmark, which rarely failed to earn the admiration of the sightseers, was picturesque London Bridge, which Shakespeare must have crossed many times on journeys to the City. The bridge with its twenty arches was one of the wonders of the time. Most of its shops were in the occupation of pin-makers.

Much of the London of Shakespeare's day is still with us, untouched except by the maturing hand of time. But the rich vintage of Elizabethan life—that has left us forever.

RAPHAEL NELSON

The Abisha Manuscript

UNTIL 1934 the Codex Sinaiticus, which belonged to the Imperial Library in St. Petersburg and later on was sold by the Bolsheviks to the British Museum, was considered to be the most ancient version of the Pentateuch of Moses. But in 1934 another copy of the Pentateuch was discovered which not only is older than the Codex Sinaiticus, but, being written only thirty years after the Jewish occupation of Chanaan, may even be the first and the most authentic text of Moses. This important discovery was made at the time when the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VIII, visited the poor Samaritan synagogue of Nablous (Sichem of antiquity). Then the rabbis as a special privilege showed him this ancient manuscript, which bears a so-called *tashkil*, or chronogram, which runs as follows: "I, Abisha, son of Phineas, son of Eleazar, son of Aaron the pontiff, God bless them, wrote this book on the mount of Garizim, thirty years after the occupation of Chanaan by the children of Israel. Jehovah be praised!" Thus, the "Abisha manuscript," as this codex is called, can be dated about 1600 B. C., while the Codex Sinaiticus cannot be much older than A. D. 350. The authenticity of the Abisha manuscript was carefully verified and some supporting documents were found in a Manchester library. It is to be hoped that the British Museum will buy this precious manuscript before it tempts some wealthy collector, or that at any rate it will be photographed.—From "The Shadow of Atlantis," by COLONEL A. BRAGHINE. (New York: Dutton.)

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Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

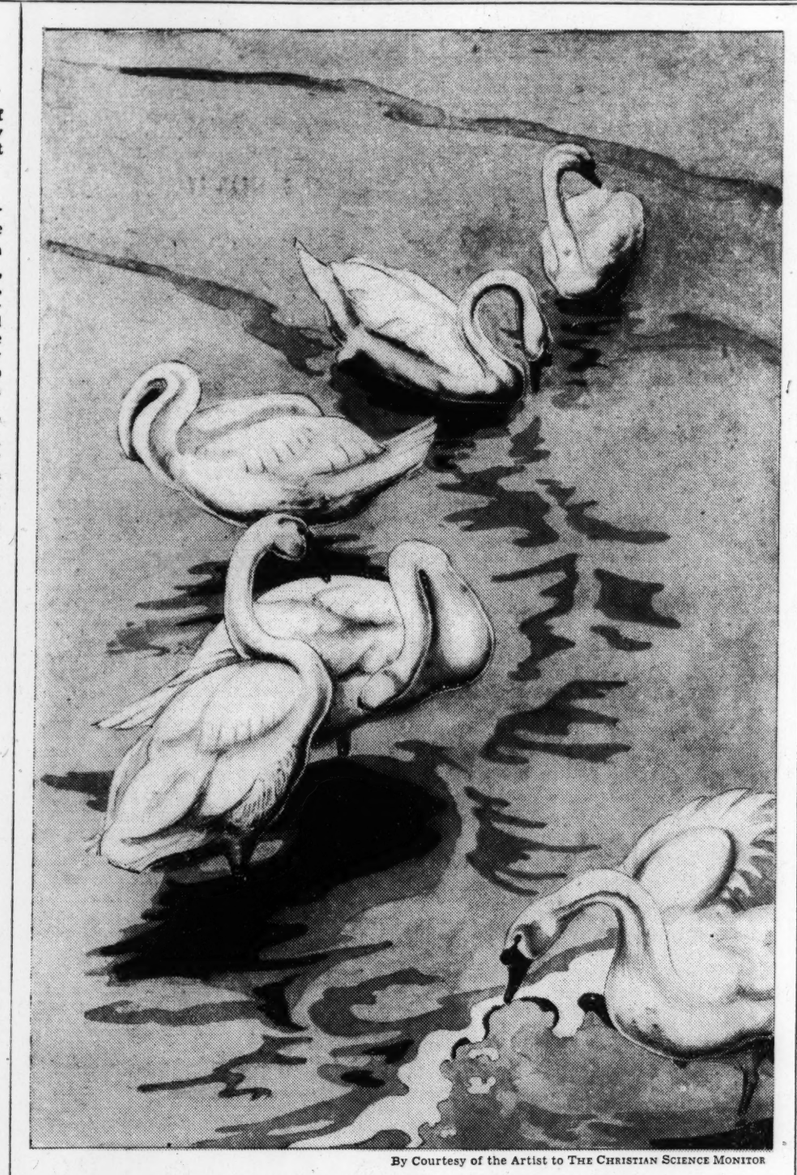
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TIDE LINE": *A Drawing With Wash by B. M. Baggs*

WITH KEEN APPRECIATION of her subject and a true love of pattern, the artist contrasts the solid birds with the shallow, flowing water, the result being an interesting composition with plenty of suggested movement and space. The "wings" of the tide are as thoughtfully defined as are the wings of the swans, and the line of surf in the foreground, where the water rolls back upon itself, is as feathery and soft as the white down above it. The quiet atmosphere of contentment and peace is implied by simple means which are particularly well suited to the subject chosen.

That Ballet Called Russian

IT IS MORE than a quarter of a century since, in the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris, *Les Ballets-Russes* made their first public appearance. That is a whole generation ago, and yet, far from being forgotten, they continue to be played with success on the stages of various theatres in various countries. . . .

What Western Europe knows as *Ballets-Russes* appears to us who were born and bred in Russia a separate branch of art. As children sitting in the boxes and stalls of the Maryinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg, we connected quite different sensations with the word "ballet." These *Ballets-Russes* were a novelty not only for Western Europe but for us Russians.

We had never seen anything similar on a Russian stage before—the gorgeous décor, the choice of music other than ballet music, the daring, sometimes frenzied choreography—all these were new to us. We had not even been accustomed before to a performance consisting of several short ballets.

The evening of May 17, 1909, saw the birth of a new art. It would be quite wrong to imagine that Diaghileff merely transplanted abroad the Imperial Russian Ballet. The *Ballets-Russes* were the result of a complex process, of a special creative urge manifesting itself under special and sometimes unfavorable conditions. Various factors had to combine, various obstacles had to be overcome before this new art was possible. The century-old tradition in Russia of classical ballet, the availability of a corps of technically perfect performers, a group of enthusiastic young men with creative talent, a clever and daring choreographer like Michael Fokine, an organizer of genius like Diaghileff, with his power of surmounting all difficulties—all these were necessary, and it was also necessary for this organizer and his friends to sever their connection with Russia and create their art outside its borders. It was fortunate, too, that at this time dancers of great talent and even of genius were at the height of their powers. A Nijinsky occurs perhaps once in a century, and ballerinas such as Anna Pavlova and Tamara Karsavina are rare indeed.—From "The Birth of Ballets-Russes," by PRINCE PETER LIEVEN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Fresh Wind Blowing

This is a different wind blowing my hair into
brown misty shadows.
This is not the sea-wind that I knew,
nor the pushing of the prairie gale that gave
me loneliness.
This is the wind of the mountains,
savoring of Alpine meadows and snow-fields.
It is the chill refreshing wind off glaciers,
wind that knows the zircon-blue of ice-
shadows,
wind that knows the gray-blue of canyons,
wind that sings a whistling song
through gnome-like evergreens away below
timberline,
the wind from the stars.

HELEN MARING

August in St. Petersburg

MY FIRST IMPRESSION of St. Petersburg in August, 1886, was rather a pleasant one, for in the summer the beautiful houses and palaces which stretch for miles along the Winter Quay look very fine, and the mighty Neva holds one spellbound with its wonderful changing reflections. Coming from London, Berlin or Vienna, one is chiefly struck by the unaccustomed waste of space. Everything is outsize—the Winter Palace, with its ugly architecture, made even worse by being painted brick-red—the dead-straight main street, the Nevski Prospect—the gigantic and massive Isaac Church. The one slender and exceptionally graceful line in the whole picture—its only redeeming feature—is the gilt spire of the Admiralty. It is as though Peter the Great had unduly enlarged the window which he opened towards the west in order that Occidental culture might enter freely. Yet he could not turn his creation into a European city. . . .

In the very centre of the city, and close beside the Kazan Cathedral, were the two bazaars, Apraxin and Gostini Dvor, which form a sort of camp with parallel lines of low booths. Very charming specimens of native work could be bought from the inhabitants of the booths after lengthy bargaining, as well as good Dresden china, silver, bronzes, carpets, etc. The contrast with the neighbouring Nevski Prospect, with its long rows of modern houses, was very striking. Apart from the Summer Garden and that of the Tauris Palace in which was a large lake where we skated in winter, there were no gardens worth mentioning in the city. On the other hand, the so-called Islands from which one can gaze out into the open Baltic are most picturesque. In summer one dined in the open in excellent restaurants on the Islands and afterwards went to the celebrated *cafés chantants* Arcadia and Livadia where gypsies from Little Russia wailed their melancholy songs. As a rule the return journey was made in daylight about one or two o'clock in the morning. — From "Memoirs of a Diplomat," by CONSTANTIN DUMBA, translated from the German by IAN F. D. MORROW. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Teach us to pray"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEEKERS FOR TRUTH in every age have longed to know how to pray aright—how to pray the "effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which, the Apostle James declared (James 5:16), "availeth much."

Many such seekers have echoed the plea of the disciples who besought the Master (Luke 11:1), "Lord, teach us to pray." Jesus responded to their request by giving them what has been called the Lord's Prayer, a prayer which has become the universal prayer of Christendom. However, the mere repetition of these words cannot satisfy the desire of the heart that is hungry to know God. Only spiritual discernment of the nature of God can enable one to attain conscious communion with the Almighty, and thus to pray effectually.

True prayer is the utilization of spiritual understanding. Shakespeare expressed a great fact through the lips of one of his characters when he wrote, "Words without thoughts never to heaven go." Through revealing the spiritual meaning and significance of Biblical teachings, Christian Science has greatly blessed mankind.

In the chapter on Prayer in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, which she describes on page 16 as the "prayer which covers all human needs." This interpretation is wonderfully enlightening and has blessed thousands all over the world. Even those not conversant with the teachings of this religion acknowledge the great value of this treatise on prayer.

We must know God aright in order to commune with Him. If our concept of Him is material and finite, we cannot approach Him as the great I AM, which the Bible reveals Him to be. All that is material is limited and finite, but Spirit is unlimited and infinite.

True prayer is not blind belief, but spiritual understanding, and it is manifested in good deeds. God is Mind, and man expresses His harmonious action and completeness. It is mankind's privilege to demonstrate this great fact. Divine Love includes all bliss and imparts harmony to man.

One who prays for merely material benefits misunderstands the nature of God, and must learn the right way to approach Him. God cannot bestow what is unlike Himself in nature and character. God is Spirit, and His gifts are spiritually real, and always available in human experience. To pray for understanding, humility, enlightenment, and love is righteous prayer. Such prayer is answered in proportion to our honesty, diligence, and persistence in practicing those virtues which we desire more fully to apprehend.

From a child the writer had implicit faith in the efficacy of prayer. Therefore, when faced with doubt concerning the truth of certain religious doctrines which she was investigating, she turned naturally to prayer for the answer. Scriptural passages were contemplated perseveringly, and asserted confidently. She remembered Jesus' words (Matthew 7:7), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The presentation of Christian Science to her waiting thought was the answer to her prayer for enlightenment. The fact that she was able to prove from the beginning the truth which she was gleaning from her daily study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, was sufficient assurance that her prayer had been answered.

True prayer is answered in demonstration. Right living, consecration, and charity are the outcome of effectual prayer. In the chapter previously mentioned, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 4), "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." She further adds: "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer. Its motives are made manifest in the blessings they bring,—blessings which, even if not acknowledged in audible words, attest our worthiness to be partakers of Love."

Effectual prayer operates to conform the thought of the seeker to a readiness to receive the good for which he prays. Righteous prayer includes petition and affirmation. One prays aright when he affirms that God is Mind, divine Principle, Love, and that man is His image, upright, pure, and free. Such prayer lifts human consciousness to the realm where harmony abounds. It is the prayer of spiritual understanding, whereby each one may prove his oneness with divine Mind.

To look to God for strength and spiritual power is wise and helpful; such prayer includes humble recognition of the supremacy of God's will and the surrender of human will. It expresses the desire to bring human consciousness into closer relation with the divine, the spiritual, and eternal. Petition for spiritual gifts is the expression of right desire. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 1), "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." When we understand God aright and keep His commandments, we commune consciously with divine Mind, and this communion constitutes effectual prayer.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"НАУЧИ НАС МОЛИТЬСЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Во все времена ищущие Истину жаждали узнать, как надо правильно молиться—молиться такой молитвой, о которой Апостол Иаков сказал: "Много может усиленная молитва праведного" (Иаков 5:16).

Много таких искателей Истины повторяли мольбу учеников, взывавших к Учителю (Лука 11:1): "Господи! научи нас молиться." Иисус внял их просьбе, дав им то, что было названо Молитвой Господней, ставшей вселенской молитвой всего Христианского мира. Однако, простое повторение этих слов не может удовлетворить сердце, жаждущее познать Бога. Только духовное распознавание природы Бога может помочь достижению сознательного общения с Всемогущим, дабы молиться действенно.

Подлинная молитва есть пользование духовным пониманием. Шекспир высказал великий факт устами одного из своих действующих лиц: "Слова без мыслей никогда не поднимаются к небу." Открыв духовный смысл и значение Библейских учений, Христианская Наука одарила человечество великим благословением.

В главе о Молитве в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, дала нам духовное толкование Молитвы Господней. Она говорит о ней (стр. 16) как о "молитве отвечающей всем человеческим нуждам." Толкование это явилось для нас чудесным раз'ясненнем и благословило тысячи людей во всем мире. Даже мало знакомые с учением этой религии признают великую ценность этого трактата о молитве.

Мы должны иметь о Боге правильное понятие для того, чтобы общаться с Ним. Если мы имеем о Нем материальное и конечное представление, мы не можем приблизиться к Нему, как к великому "Я есмь," каким является Он нам в Библейском откровении. Все материальное ограничено и конечно, но Дух неограничен и бесконечен.

Подлинная молитва не слепое верование, а духовное понимание, и проявляется оно в хороших поступках. Бог есть Разум и человек выражает Его гармоничное действие и совершенство. Это есть преимущество человечества доказывать на опыте этот великий факт. Божественная Любовь заключает в себе все блаженство и дает гармонию человеку.

Кто молится только ради материальных выгод, не понимает природы Бога и должен учиться приближаться к Нему верным путем. Бог не может нам давать то, что не сходно с Его природой и характером. Бог есть Дух, и Его дары духовно-реальны и всегда доступны опыту человеческому. Молитва о понимании, смирении, просветлении и Любви есть молитва праведная. Такая молитва всегда получает ответ соразмерно с нашей честностью, усердием и настойчивостию в упражнении тех добродетелей, которые мы желали-бы воспринять более полно.

Автор с детства имела слепую веру в действенность молитвы. Поэтому, когда ее взяли сомнения относительно истинности некоторых религиозных доктрин, которыми она интересовалась, то она совершенно естественно обратилась к молитве за ответом. Некоторые места в Писании были ею тщательно обдуманы и приняты с доверием. Она вспомнила слова Иисуса (Матфей 7:7): "Просите и дано будет вам; ищите и найдете; стучите и отворят вам." В то время, как она находилась как-бы в мысленном ожидании, ее познакомили с Христианской Наукой,—и это и было ответом на ее молитву о прозрении. Она тут-же стала убеждаться на практике в тех истинах, которые она получала от ежедневного изучения Библии и книги текста Христианской Науки,—и это и стало для нее верным доказательством, что молитва ее была отвечена.

Подлинная молитва получает ответ, вылившийся в видимую форму. Праведная жизнь, посвящение и доброта вытекают из действенной молитвы. Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health стр. 4): "Мы больше всего нуждаемся в молитве пламенного желания расти в милости, молитве выраженной в терпении, кротости, любви и в добрых делах." И далее она прибавляет: "Постоянно стараться всегда быть добрыми значит молиться беспрерывно. Побуждения этой молитвы проявляются в благословениях, которые они приносят,—а благословения эти, хотя быть может и не признанные гласно, свидетельствуют о том, что мы достойны приобщиться Любви."

Успешная молитва действует в том смысле, что она подготовляет мысль ищущего к восприятию того блага, о котором он молится. Праведная молитва заключает просьбу и утверждение. Тот молится правильно, кто утверждает, что Бог есть Разум, божественный Принцип, Любовь и что человек есть Его подобие,—человек правдивый, честный и свободный. Такая молитва возносит сознание человека до той сферы, где изобилует гармония. Это есть молитва духовного понимания,—молитва дающая возможность каждому доказывать свое единство с Разумом.

Просить у Бога ниспослания силы и духовьой мощи,—и мудро, и полезно. Такая молитва свидетельствует о том, что мы в смирении признаем превосходство Божией воли, и отказываемся от нашей воли человеческой. Она еще кроме того выражает желание привести человеческое сознание в более тесное общение с божественным, духовным и вечным. Молитвенная просьба о Божиих дарах выражает праведное желание. Mrs. Эдди говорит (там-же стр. 1): "Желание есть молитва; мы ничего не можем потерять, доверив Богу наши желания с тем, чтобы они сперва образовались и вознеслись и затем уже выразились в словах и действиях." Когда мы понимаем Бога правильно и исполняем Его заповеди, то мы сознательно общаемся с божественным Разумом, а через это общение молитва становится действенной.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Autumn Canvas

Autumn is the trees' disrobing,
The cidery odor of orchards,
The pleasant scent of leaf smoke,
The sound of dogs barking afar off
And of children shouting.

Autumn is the fragrant, mellow blend
Of winter on the way
And summer's end.

W. HARRISON BREWER

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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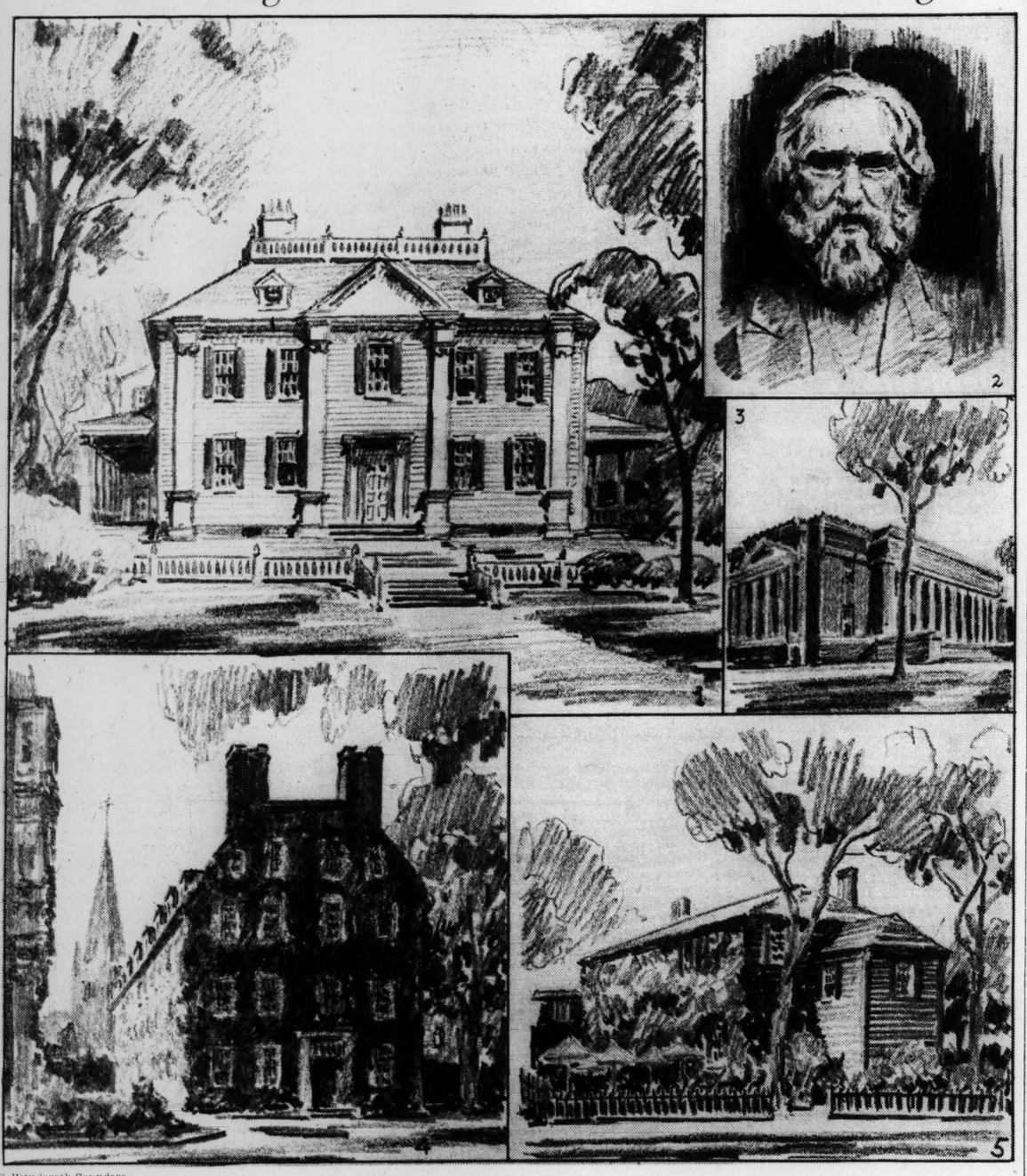
BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1940

Where Longfellow Lived and Worked in Cambridge



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Scenes Rich in Memories and Inspiration

1. Craigie House in Brattle Street, Cambridge, Washington's headquarters during the first 10 months of the American Revolution. Later purchased by Andrew Craigie, first Apothecary General of the United States. The home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow from 1837 until he passed on in 1882. Here are a majority of the poet's manuscripts and letters.

2. Longfellow.

3. Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University, where some of Longfellow's manuscripts are to be found.

4. Harvard dormitory, formerly the well known "47 Workshop" where numerous young modern playwrights started their careers.

5. Cock-Horse Inn in Brattle Street, formerly the home of Dexter Pratt, the "Village Blacksmith" of Longfellow's poem.

At Craigie House Time Stands Still

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 21—It is quiet at Craigie House. A short walk away, Harvard Square hums with wheels, the sharp words of trade and newsboys' raucous announcement of aggression. But here the long hours move slowly. "Tory Row," as the Brattle Street of Revolutionary times was known, preserves serenely its yellow and white mansions of broad Colonial pattern.

Beyond the green lawns and the brooding, antique elms, "gleams the silver Charles," as it gleamed when Henry Wadsworth Longfellow thus mentioned it in his Journal, in 1838, and as he wrote, at Craigie House, a few years later:

"Four long years of mingled feeling,
Half in rest, and half in strife,
I have seen thy waters stealing
Onward, like the stream of life."

Around the gate clusters a small family to read the sign. The house will be open to visitors on Saturday afternoons, from two to four. Their car carries an Oklahoma license plate. They are father and mother, a boy and a girl. "You see them from everywhere," says the gracious host of Craigie House, "Kansas, Texas, California . . . and the farther away the more they seem to care. I am quite touched."

There is a growing interest in the house. It was here that "Evangeline" and "The Song of Hiawatha"; "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Christus: A Mystery," "Michael Angelo," and most of the other well-known poems of Longfellow were written. It was here that he lived for forty-five years. Everything is just as he knew it.

Grandson Present Tenant

Longfellow's heirs are allowed to rent the house, and the present tenant is the poet's grandson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, whose booklet entitled, "The Craigie House," is recently off the press.

He conducts me to the library and study, the furnishing of which was kept, after the poet had "arrived" and purchased the house, exactly in the same order as his study on the floor above, when he occupied first two, and then three rooms, while he was a young professor of languages at Harvard. He pictures for me that afternoon in the spring of 1837, when the widow Craigie sternly faced the young man, with rosy cheeks and china blue eyes, European as to tailoring, with the dash of the Boulevards in gloves and walking stick, and snappily told him she had done with letting rooms to students.

Her manner changed when he explained that he was the new professor, by the name of Longfellow.

She finally consented, it appears, to letting him two rooms. Three years later he added a third room. When, in 1843, he married Frances Elizabeth Appleton, he came to occupy half the house, and later obtained possession of it entirely.

The bust of George Washington, who made Craigie House his headquarters during the first 10 months of the American Revolution, commands the front hall. Longfellow always kept it there, where visitors must see it immediately on entering.

Not Clock of Poem

"It's amusing," says Mr. Dana, as we cross the hall, "how many people point out the clock here as 'The Old Clock on the Stairs.' Of course it's not. The one about which the poem was written was in Pittsfield, in the home of Mrs. Longfellow's grandfather.

We pause opposite a painting of three beautiful little girls, the poet's daughters, the

"Grave Alice, and laughing
Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair."

Edith must have been Mr. Dana's mother? "Yes," he admits, "the one in the blue sash. I suppose she was about six."

People are at work in the study, two people, a young professor from Texas, and his Italian wife. They are making a book about Dante and Longfellow.

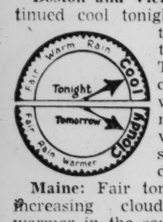
"I like to think of him here," Mr. Dana remarks as I examine the old-fashioned folding desk, with brass handles, the quill pens and the butterfly penwiper, "with his friends around him, when they met of an evening to go over the translation of Dante. I can imagine Norton on that side, and Lowell over there, and old Mr. Greene here.

It is a very bold question indeed which I propound to Mr. Dana, whether any of the poet's descendants write in verse. He acquits himself immediately. His cousins he would "never dare to ask." There have been Christmas parties and other such occasions when stanzas have been produced, of course, but no one ever collected them.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cool tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle 50's; Thursday partly cloudy, slightly warmer; gentle northwesterly winds, shifting to southwest Thursday.



Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer in the southwest portion, followed by showers at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by showers in south portion at night and by showers in late afternoon or at night in north portion; slightly warmer in south portion Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, slightly warmer in north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds tonight shifting to southwest on Thursday over south portion; fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	73	New Orleans	74	87
Chicago	54	69	New York	62	75
Denver	56	84	Norfolk	70	77
Kansas City	59	73	Philadelphia	60	75
Los Angeles	57	94	St. Louis	52	75
Miami	79	93	San Francisco	55	66
Minneapolis	59		Washington	61	78

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 21.
B—Maximum, Aug. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:17 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 2:35 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:06 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Sublease Aids Shipbuilding At Fore River

Expansion of naval shipbuilding operations under the national defense program at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was made possible today when the Executive Council approved the sublease of 34 acres of State land adjoining the Fore River plant to the Federal Government.

It is understood that within a short time the Fore River shipbuilding manpower will be increased from 7,500 to 20,000 and that the Navy has completed plans to have keels of nine cruisers laid down at Fore River.

The land being subleased had been leased from the State by Matthew P. Scullin, contractor, for approximately $6,800 a year. The Federal Government will pay Mr. Scullin $10,000 a year under the sublease, which will be renewed annually. The difference between the $6,800 and $10,000 figure, it is understood, will pay for the removal of oil storage tanks.

The Council approved the sublease "without prejudice." The vote was 6 to 2.

Truck Strike Pact Sought In Providence

Union, company leaders confer—Walkout hinders work on naval base and other N.E. projects.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21—Officials of the Teamsters', Chauffeurs', and Helpers' Union, Local 251, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and represenatives of the M. A. Gammino Company were meeting here today in an effort to end a strike of dump truck operators in this State and Connecticut which has already hindered construction of the $25,000,000 Naval Air Base at Quonset Point, caused seven other highway projects to come to a standstill, and curtailed flood-control work in Hartford, Conn., due to the lack of supplies. The strike is in its second day.

It was predicted here that unless the grievance is ended within 48 hours, about 2,000 construction workers in the two states will be idle.

Neither the union, represented by Roderick A. McGarry, nor Edward L. Godfrey, the company's spokesman, seemed to be fully familiar with the exact causes of the strike, which started late Monday.

The Gammino statement was "a delegation came into the office and informed me, 'We're going to strike.'"

The union says: "The dump truck drivers want an adjustment of working conditions." It was explained that the cement truck drivers had a contract with the company and were not affected.

Company officials say that about 30 drivers stopped work here first, and then union operators delivering sand and gravel and other supplies at the Hartford flood-dike project went on strike in sympathy. Reports here were that Hartford has only sufficient stone on hand to continue work until night.

Besides the Quonset Point project (about which little information is given out because of Navy regulations) work was affected on the Providence Viaduct; Nooseneck Hill Road; Ocean Road project at Narragansett Pier; the Boston Post Road in Cranston, and road building in East Providence.

WPA Bar to Radicals Is Challenged By Civil Liberties Group

Constitutionality of a law adopted by Congress in June barring from Work Projects Administration jobs, Communists, Nazis, members of the Nazi bund, and other organizations advocating overthrow of the United States Government by force, was challenged in Suffolk Superior Court Monday.

A petition was filed by the Civil Liberties Commission of Massachusetts asking Judge Vincent Brogna to order the WPA to reinstate Dr. William Tuthill Parry, former Harvard instructor, who was dismissed from a relief job after disclosing party membership in an affidavit required of WPA employees.

Fruit of Youthful Efforts

By a Staff Photographer

Playground Toy Exhibit

Left to right: Leah Isaacson, Ruth Noe, Gloria Koges, Richard Murphy, Joseph Dolcimascolo and Lillian Cohen admire one of the tables filled with dolls which they and other Greater Boston school children helped to make for the Junior Red Cross. The exhibit is being held in the William Blackston School on Blossom Street, Boston.

Vote Registration Takes Quick Start

Boston may have its biggest voting list in history when the people go to the polls in November, if the current registration figures continue at their present high level, according to the Boston Election Commission.

A record high number of persons registered last night at registration booths opened in the city's 22 wards; and, according to the Election Commission, 20,000 additional names will be added to those already registered before the pre-primary registration closes at 10 p. m. a week from tonight.

Dewing Orders McMasters To A Questioning

Two district attorneys, Edmund R. Dewing of Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, and William C. Crossley from Fall River, entered the William M. McMasters case today.

District Attorney Dewing ordered Mr. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate, charged with obtaining fraudulent signatures on his nomination papers, to appear at the Dedham Court House next Monday for questioning regarding the papers, and District Attorney Crossley has requested from Joseph Conway, Secretary of the State Ballot Law Commission, for a transcript of the evidence of the hearing held by the Commission last week.

It is expected that transcripts of the hearing will be turned over to both district attorneys.

Mr. Dewing has begun an investigation of fraudulent signatures filed from his jurisdiction. The official protest against the McMasters papers, which led to the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission ruling Mr. McMasters off the ballot, came from Brockton, in Mr. Dewing's district.

Playground Toys With A Mission

"That one's mine. See, mister, I made that one," said two "modest" designers aged 8 and 10 as they conducted a special tour of the annual exhibit of the toys made by the playground children of Greater Boston for the Junior Red Cross opening this morning.

It was only shortly after the exhibit had opened at the William Blackston School so there were not many lay spectators present—but the creators of such rag-doll eminences as Rhett Butler, Scarlett O'Hara, Mickey Mouse and the Indian chief were there, and they were loud in their praise and enjoyment. It was, they felt, a successful morning opening.

Of course, there were other things beside the estimated 1,000 dolls in the exhibit. There were necklaces, "made out of real sea shells, you know." And scrapbooks galore. "I just love scrapbooks, don't you?" This one is especially nice. "It was made by Jimmy, he's my friend."

There was also a circus tent, complete with three rings and a menagerie and a number of doll houses of impressive size. "They're all made by the older kids," the small guides said.

However, the dolls are the eyecatchers. There is something about a doll—what is that one supposed to be? "He," said the designer with some pride, "is the boy that lives down the street."

The dolls and other toys are donated by the children to the Junior Red Cross and will be distributed by them to children's welfare agencies in Greater Boston. Some of these dolls of many shapes and hues will reach some under privileged child by way of a Christmas tree; others by way of the high seas. They will cross battle lines and races to the arms of children much like the ones who made them. "We hope they will like them," the guide observed.

Defense Cost: How Shall It Be Offset?

Finance and business experts advocate and oppose ordinary citizen cut 'garment' smaller.

Economy on the part of the public at this time to offset the oncoming expenditures for armament was both urged and decried here today by authorities on finance and business.

The issue of economy was brought before the country by Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate for President of the United States, in his recent acceptance speech, when he said for instance, "Every housewife will have to plan a little more carefully."

Other angles, affecting the businessman and the public at large, of the necessary costs of preparing the country for adequate defense, developed in today's questioning of experts.

Babson Analysis

Babson's Reports in a specially prepared statement said:

"Investors and business men must be keenly alert watching to see the precise form which the war profits tax bill will take. It now looks as if the proposal by the House committee will be passed with certain minor changes. If this goes through, the additional tax burden on industry, while greatly increased, will not be confiscatory.

"As a whole, an excess profits tax should not be construed as a fundamentally unfavorable factor on stocks and business. The important thing to remember is that huge armament spending means more activity, better business, and higher earnings in many fields. Security holdings should be kept amply diversified.

"Since the outlook is for a higher volume of business and greater purchasing power, for the near future at least, consumers need not let the proposed higher taxes interfere with their normal purchases. Looking further into the future, after the present emergency is over, if excessive taxes continue, we will be confronted by a lower standard of living."

"Work Harder, Spend Less"

Prof. Philip Cabot, Professor of Business Administration at the Harvard Business School, said:

"We all ought to work harder and spend less.

"I think everybody should spend as little as they can, but nobody should discharge a servant or a chauffeur without placing them somewhere else.

"Spending for national defense will bring a gradual increase in the demands for consumers' goods. A general improvement in business will slowly be felt. Unemployment will gradually decrease. We ought to see pretty continuous employment for all those who are genuinely willing and able to work. There will be, of course, a number left over who are unemployable and who prefer to let somebody else support them.

"The one thing important is to increase the national income.

"The great necessity of today is production. We have got to have more of it to pay our way and hold up our living standards. If we can't get better production, we are washed out."

Children Stage a Show—and It's a Circus!

The splendor of a circus parade and the jests of clowns, the roaring of animals and the breathtaking leaps of acrobats brought thrills to thousands of Boston youngsters today, at "the gr-r-reatest collection of colossal, stupendous wonders in the world, folks"—the Park Department's eleventh annual Playground Circus, played in Boston.

Here was a circus to be remembered. For how often in a circus can the children themselves be the clowns, the acrobats, and, yes, even the lions? A thousand youngsters from Park Department playgrounds all over the city acted the parts today, in this show, the climax of the summer recreation program. There were nearly 100 acts—"all that an ordinary circus has, and then some."

The big show played to possibly 50,000 persons, in two performances at South Boston Stadium.

There was Punch and Judy, the Human Projectile fired from a cannon, and plenty of comedy. A clown band of 26 youthful painted players set the pace for things early in the show. While lions that looked like real ones went through their act, the property man roared into a bucket—with terrifying effects on all but the bold lion-tamer.

Unprecedented Cast

A running fire of chatter set forth the funny situations and introduced the unprecedented collection of performers, thanks to the nimble master of ceremonies—Director of Recreation William Mullen himself.

The parade included bands, freaks, tumblers, magicians, chariots, "animals," a fire engine and dozens of other things. A couple of clowns came along carrying "The March of Time"—a painted version of half a dozen huge watches. Another, who insisted he already had his board, wandered about looking for a room. He carried a six-inch plank.

There was an "expert" photographer whose camera, for some strange reason insisted upon squirting clouds of flour and streams of water on the unfortunate customers to the delighted amusement of the audience. There were some real exhibitions of the youngsters' prowess as tumblers and ladder performers.

"It's wonderful what you can do with a bunch of youngsters and a little grease paint," Director Mullen declared in explaining the background of the performance today. The youngsters themselves made many of the properties out of junk. For a month they've been practicing assiduously, so the marching, tumbling and teamwork were worked out smoothly.

Oatmeal-Eating 'Horse' at Annual Boston Playground Circus

With the assistance of a couple of clowns, this gentle equine is coaxed to proceed. But, since he is the kind of "horse" that requires two small boys to provide four legs under him, it looks as if his three young riders might have a slow time getting started.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Little Dog Laughed," a new musical comedy, by Joseph Schrank, presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Paul Draper, Mili Monti, and Philip Loeb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "My Favorite Wife." 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Passport to Alcatraz," with Jack Holt. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Queen of Destiny," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. Also "Earthbound."

Fenway—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus, and Akim Tamiroff. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns, and Una Merkel. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Swing With Bing." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Young People." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "River's End." 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and

Radio—Page 10

Oscar Levant. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall.

Orpheum—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:50. Tomorrow: "He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson.

Paramount—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Murial Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns and Una Merkel. Also "Girl from God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wildcat Bus," with Fay Wray. 10:40, a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:20. Stage: Orrin Tucker, Wee Bonnie Baker, The Bodyguard, The Stapletons and the Ghezzis. Tomorrow: "Babies for Sale," with Rochelle Hudson. Also Gene Autry in "Carolina Moon." Stage: Buster West and Lucille Page

Scollay—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:10. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

State—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 1:50, 5:15, 8:45. Tomorrow: "He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson.

South Station Theater—
"The Hidden Master." "The Fiji Islands." "Going Places." "Mechanix Illustrated," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Television Preview: Naughty Nineties Musical; Fitzpatrick in the Fiji; Popular Science; Grantland Rice Swimming Pointers; Argentine Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
Frankie Darro in "On the Spot." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also "The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Tremont—
"Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. Also "Till We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Susan and God," featuring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

University—
Bette Davis and Charles Boyer in "All This and Heaven Too." 2:05, 5:20, 9:30. Also selected short subjects.

Other Events

Civic Repertory Theater, 264 Huntington Avenue—
New England Town Meeting. Subject: "Would a World Federation of Democracies Help Our Defense?" Philip Cabot, moderator. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Window Sill Gardening To Be Discussed

How to garden on a window sill will be explained to apartment dwellers and others interested at the first Window Garden Day at the Essex County Agricultural School in Danvers next Saturday. The Eastern Branch of the American Begonia Society is sponsoring the day-long program.

Prof. Arnold M. Davis of Massachusetts State College will speak at 11 o'clock on "Bringing Window Gardening Up to Date." He will discuss recent developments in water and gravel culture and the use of the new vitamin B-1. He will also answer questions on individual problems. In the afternoon Mrs. Bessie R. Buxton of Peabody will show slides of the well-known Robinson Begonia collection in California. Mrs. Buxton is the author of books on indoor gardening. A speaker on "Cacti and Other Succulents" will complete the program.

During the day several exhibits of house plants will be on view. One display will have 1104 coleus plants—all grown from a single thirty-five cent package of seed.

Admission to all sessions is free to the public.

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Standard Time

Lv. Boston (*The Colonial*, N.Y., N.H.&H.).....8:00 A.M.
Ar. Penna. Sta., New York, 1:12 P.M.
Lv. Penna. Sta.
(*The St. Louisan*, P.R.R.) 1:45 P.M.
Ar. St. Louis.....8:40 A.M.

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For reservations consult agents of New Haven Railroad or R. H. CLARK, P.R.R. New England Passenger Agent, 80 Federal St., Boston, HUBbard 1144.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

'The Little Dog Laughed'

The Arts in Boston

Eddie Dowling opened the Boston theatrical season last night at the Shubert Theater with a new musical comedy, "The Little Dog Laughed," with book by Joseph Schrank and music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome.

The piece, which is trying out for New York, represents an ambitious effort to unite fantasy and satire with the usual features of a musical show. It has a clever score, superb dancing by Paul Draper, and expert clowning by Philip Loeb. Jo Mielziner's settings are imaginative and there is a dragon by Nicolas de Molas which the Metropolitan Opera ought to borrow.

At present the disparate elements of the show have not been quite co-ordinated. The satire, which is directed at totalitarian states, often bogs down the fantasy and at times deteriorates into solemn speechmaking which ill becomes this type of entertainment. Stern revision may well correct these faults. The show is long and it should be possible to give it unity by deletion and sharper pacing.

The story opens in a Brooklyn flat inhabited by a domineering wife and mother, a meek husband and father, a beautiful daughter, and a fabulously offensive small boy. The daughter's suitor is a shy young man. When the small boy sets off a firecracker we are transported to fairy land, and the parents become king and queen, the small boy the dictator, the daughter a Princess of Liberty, and the suitor a hero who rescues her from the dragon of fear.

In this mythical kingdom all redheaded persons are by definition enemies of the state, and everybody who defends them or expresses a liberal ideal is classed with them. But there is a strong underground opposition which only awaits the leadership of a hero to rise in revolt. The satire is obvious, but it would be more effective for a lighter touch.

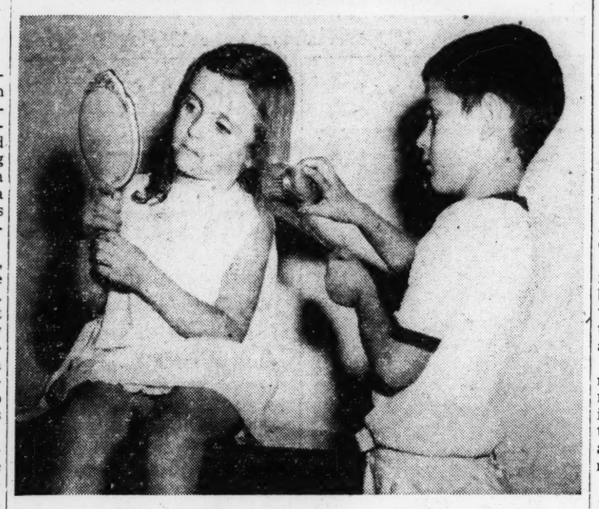
But if the story sometimes drags, the individual contributions are often exceptionally entertaining. Paul Draper, of the subtly elegant feet, is the major star. He has now added ballet technique to his brilliant tapping, and the result is a broadening of his appeal. His apparent shyness is well adapted to the role of the hero. His acting is less effective.

Philip Loeb, the principal comedian, is especially amusing in the first scene as a dead-pan wisecracker. Mili Monti, the Princess, has a pleasing style. Dennie Moore's antic comedy is sure-fire. Ralph Bunker and Tess Gardell do well with the parents, and Eric Roberts offers probably the most objectionable small boy in stage history. Melissa Mason stops the show with an eccentric dance. The ballet is competent. The musical score is a clever pastiche which with the aid of various classical composers comments wittily on the action. Lehman Engel secured an excellent instrumental performance.

There is rather less than the usual amount of vulgarity in the show, and what there is has not even the excuse of appositeness.

L. A. S.

'Miss South Boston'?



Boys' Entrant in Beauty Contest

Pat McDonough has heard that beautiful hair is "a woman's crowning glory," and he's taking no chances with sister Helen, who was an entrant in the Little Sisters Beauty Contest this afternoon at the South Boston Branch of the Boys Clubs of Boston.

One hundred strokes of the brush is the formula, Pat says, and that is what lovely Helen's tresses received.

A prize was awarded for the most entries in one family, and to the most beautiful girl of all the distinction of being crowned Miss South Boston of 1940. J. Willard Hayden, trustee of the Charles Hayden Foundation, was chief judge.

Comedy Dominates New Films Headed for Boston Screens

Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, Oscar Levant, and Basil Rathbone are the leading quartet of "Rhythm on the River," which arrives on the screen of the Metropolitan Theater tomorrow. It is a story of two song "ghost writers" who decide to branch out for themselves and thereby place their employer in a delicate position. Charley Grapewin, Oscar Shaw, Lillian Cornell, Jean Cagney, and others contribute with melody and without to "Rhythm on the River."

The second feature, "Money and the Woman," is a mystery thriller, in which Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall play the leading roles. William K. Howard directed.

* * *

Red Into White

How Melvyn Douglas is converted from communism to the bourgeois ideals of Loretta Young supplies the thread by which the farcical situations of "He Stayed for Breakfast" are tied together. The Alexander Hall comedy arrives at the State and Orpheum Theaters on Thursday. Eugene Pallette plays the banker. Una O'Connor and Alan Marshal are other important players. The scene is in pre-war Paris.

"The Golden Fleecing," second picture in the new bill, presents Lew Ayres as a timid insurance clerk trying to win the heart of Rita Johnson. Lloyd Nolan, Virginia Grey, Leon Errol, and Nat Pendleton variously help hinder this praiseworthy ambition.

* * *

Bazooka Burns Returns

A partiality toward mountain music, hill-billyings, and Bob Burns will be rewarded at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, Thursday, where "Comin' Round the Mountain" begins an engagement. The story investigates the affairs of the Blowers and the Beagles, but not without frequent interruptions for radio specialties. In addition to Mr. Burns as master of the revels, "Comin' Round the Mountain" enlists Jerry Colonna, Una Merkel, Uncle Ezra, Gildersleeve, Mr. Old Timer, "Slaphappy Granpappy," and Jack Benny's Don Wilson—a formidable assembly.

Those Alaska wilds come into prominence again as a background for the second feature, "The Girl from God's Country," with Chester Morris, Jane Wyatt, and Charles Bickford.

* * *

Memorial Bill Continues

The Keith Memorial Theater announces that it will retain both "The Return of Frank James" and "The Man I Married" for another week. Henry Fonda is the star of "The Return of Frank James," a sequel in Technicolor to "Jesse James." "The Man I Married" is an anti-Nazi film about an American girl who loses her German-born husband to the Hitler regime. Francis Lederer, Joan Bennett, Anna Sten, Otto Kruger, and Lloyd Nolan are the principal players.

* * *

RKO Boston Films, Stage

Two films and a vaudeville show supply the program opening tomorrow at the Keith Boston Theater. The stage presentation will continue through Sunday. Buster West, Lucille Page, the Boston Fire Department's Barbershop Quartet, Paul Regan, and Trixie, a girl juggler, are in the stage show. The pictures are "Babies for Sale," with Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford; and "Carolina Moon," with Gene Autrey.

* * *

Other Film Events

The South Station Theater will be entertaining Elmer Davis and "Information Please" in its two-and-a-half hour program of one- and two-reel pictures. Donald Duck, Pinky Tomlin, Judy Starr, and the Three Stooges will also be among those present. Friday is the opening day.

Federal Insurance Program Aids 1,920,728 in Bay State

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Federal old-age insurance protection has been extended to 1,920,728 persons in Massachusetts since the Social Security Act became effective five years ago.

Reporting on "five years of social secuirty in Massachusetts," the Social Security Board said 5,947 claims for monthly benefits had been approved calling for monthly payments of $116,981. Lump sum death payments amounting to $152,151 have been made in the case of 1,125 workers who passed on after 1939.

In the field of public assistance, the Board reported cumulative payments of $119,692,888 from Federal, State and local funds, including $93,624,696 for old-age assistance, $1,097,937 for aid to the blind, and $24,960,255 for aid to dependent children.

Recipents in June

The number of persons receiving public assistance payments in June was 118,680, including 97,700 elderly persons, 1,180 blind, and 30,800 dependent children. In addition, the board said, 1,450,000 workers were covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Act, wekly benefits paid since January, 1938, amounting to $62,543,000.

In Rhode Island, Federal old-age insurance protection has been extended to 341,012 persons in the five-year period.

The Board said 989 claims for monthly benefits under the Federal old-age insurance program have ben approved calling for monthly payments of $18,421. Lump death payments amounting to $30,087 were made in the case of 235 workers passing on after 1939.

Rhode Island Compensation

The Board said 300,000 Rhode Island workers were covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Law, weekly unemployment benefits paid out since January, 1938, under this law amounting to $20,233,000.

In the field of public assistance, the Board continued, cumulative payments from Federal, State and local funds amounting to $6,993,704 have been made, including $5,024,948 for old-age assistance, $11,123 for aid to blind and $1,957,633 for aid to dependent children.

The number of persons receiving public assistance payments in Rhode Island during the month of June was 10,170, including 6,800 elderly people, 70 blind and 3,300 dependent children.

Grange Leader Sees U. S. Feeding World

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 21 (AP) —Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, said last night, "America must build a prosperity of abundance, because when this war is over, hunger and starvation will stalk through the world and the surpluses on the farms of America may feed the world of tomorrow."

"Any defense program, to succeed over a long period of years," he told a Grangers rally, "must not neglect agriculture or the economic problems of the Nation. It's time some of the idle acres of America were used to produce essential raw materials.

"This is a type of defense that helps the farmer by giving him a market. It helps labor by putting additional people to work, capital by employing idle dollars. But, most of all, it aids every citizen of the republic by adding to the defense of our land.

Tax Reform Pushed By Farm Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—In order to promote sound taxation policies at the 1941 session of the New Hampshire Legislature, the State Farm Bureau Federation has named a committee to study the situation and formulate a program.

Joseph C. Bodwell of Sanbornton has been named chairman, the other members being Philip C. Heald of Wilton, George A. Bassett of Fremont, E. E. Baker of Roxbury, and Neal J. Rice of Hopkinton.

Christian Science Programs

For Thursday, Aug. 22

1:30 p. m. — WORL, Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Violin Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Greetings; News in English; Fragments from Operetta "Rika." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News and News Commentary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Tokyo—9:40 p. m.—Japanese Music—Nagauta. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

NYA Cuts Year Off Age Limit Of Enrollment

Extension of the National Youth Administration's vocational training and work experience, which have fitted many NYA enrollees for jobs in private industry, is under way, John L. Donovan, State NYA Administrator in Boston announces.

The program will include opening application rolls to 17-year-old boys and girls who formerly had to wait until they were 18 before they could apply for NYA work and assistance.

Broader arrangements became necessary with the increase in number of those leaving for private industry, Mr. Donovan said, and they will be developed in accordance with what will best serve national defense.

Walter Baker Help Resume Work Under A New Contract

Striking employees of Walter Baker & Co., Inc., long-time Boston chocolate concern, were returning to work today, following the signing of a contract between the company and a plant union of the American Federation of Labor Monday afternoon.

Arbitration of the sole issue of wages is to be undertaken within a week, John J. Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L., said.

The question to be arbitrated is whether the company has been actually living up to its policy of paying as good or better wages than the prevailing rate in the community in which it operates, company officials said. This, they added, was the policy set by General Foods Corporation for its subsidiaries, of which the chocolate plant is one.

Arbitration will also extend hereafter, under terms of the contract, to cover any grievance of employees, if the company and the union have not been able to work out an agreement together, and also to interpretations of the contract. Hitherto the company had not been willing to let such matters go to a third party whose decision would be final and binding.

The union agreed that no strikes or lockouts would occur during the period of the contract, which runs out March 1, 1942. Mr. Murphy said he was writing this provision into all A. F. of L. contracts he was handling.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Aug. 22

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although it is late in the month, it isn't too late to get in on the August sales that are still running in the intown Boston shops. Clothes, furniture and what not are available. Just name it what you want, and you'll find a sale on it somewhere.

Now if it's new furniture that you're planning on after the autumn cleaning is over you might like to save some money on it by buying it right now. After all, if you're getting two or three pieces, it doesn't take long to see your savings mount up to enough to buy yourself an unexpected piece of furniture . . . and that's what women are always looking for, you know. The chance to beam expansively and murmur something about "the saving" whenever it's seen and admired! Pray's, which is right there on Tremont Street at Park Street subway, is in a position to offer you savings on lots of things right now and through the month. You could probably work out some kind of budgeted payments if you wish, and if you live anywhere in New England, you get free delivery. Which is indeed an item, for oftentimes the expense of sending (like altering a dress) is so much that it practically keeps you from making the purchase. Incidentally, although we aren't exactly an authority on oriental rugs, we could see that there were some excellent savings on a lot of them that are what they call oversize. Kermanshah, Sarouk, and so on, at least that's what our notes say. Transcribed, the names mean much in the way of beauty.

Fredley's Making Savings Worthwhile

While on the subject we certainly can't overlook the fact that this is the time of the year when Fredleys, at 350 Boylston Street, slashes prices on the spring and summer stock from their Wellesley, Providence, and Boston shops. When Fredley's marks something down, they really mark it down. None of this business of trying to get you excited over a difference of $1 or so; they really make the difference an amount to write home about. If you aren't acquainted with their things, then you should know that they're always very smart. To say nothing of different. It's a grand way to stock up on things for next spring and summer . . . for their fashions are always so far advanced that they'll still be good then. They carry sweaters, blouses, bathing suits, coats, hats and practically everything. The sale has been going on for some days now, but they don't put an end to it until everything has been sold. However, if you want to get something you'd better be getting in there.

Those Pinafores Just Must Be Had

Of course, you may not know it yet, but if you have a daughter of high school age, she's going to have to have one of those pinafores before school starts. Because it's the thing to do, and somehow or other the girls all know about "the thing to do" . . . almost before it is the thing to do. There seems to be a grapevine system or something. Anyhow, for daughters who budget their clothes, there's a slick new idea offered by Filene's in the way of a pinafore with a button-on top. So that today it's a skirt and tomorrow it's a pinafore. Just like that. For $3.50. In a natural or gray flannel, with box pleats. With it one wears either a blouse or a sweater. All this in Filene's brand new "Hi-School" Shop, up on the second floor, where nothing but approved things are sold.

P. S. Should you be interested in a radio, Chickering & Sons, at 146 Boylston Street, has a number of trade-ins and floor models that are marked way way down! RCA's, General Electric, Stromberg Carlson and other makes. And what could be more American than the new "Yanky Clover" toiletries by Richard Hudnut. Ensembles of toilet water, sachet, talcum, and all that sort of thing can be worked out. At $1 each. At Gilchrist's, to name one place.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Rail Enthusiasts Plan Excursion To Maine on Sunday

The public will have an opportunity to play engineer and fireman for a day next Sunday when a special excursion will be run from Boston to Bridgton, Maine, from the North Station. The party will be headed by the "Railroad Enthusiasts" who have arranged to take over the Bridgton and Harrison Narrow Guage Railroad for a round-trip between Bridgton Junction and Bridgton, a one hour and 15 minute trip on what is said to be the only narrow gauge railroad in the United States still in operation.

The special excursion train will leave at 9:00 a. m., daylight saving time, arriving in Portland at 11:52 a. m., and departing at 12:30 p. m., for Bridgton Junction.

The "Railroad Enthusiasts," and the public whom they have invited to their party, will make the trip on the Bridgton & Harrison either in the cab of the small locomotive which hauls the narrow gauge trains; on benches on flat cars which will form a part of the train, or in the regulation coaches which are used on the Bridgton & Harrison.

On the trip all passengers will have an opportunity to act as engineer, fireman, conductor or trainman under the watchful eyes of the regular crew.

$12,000,000 More For Expansion At United Aircraft

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP) —Eugene E. Wilson, President of the United Aircraft Corporation, announced last night that further expansion of company plants in Hartford and Stratford at a cost of approximately $12,000,000 would be begun soon, bringing to $28,000,000 the cost of the enlargement program which began 18 months ago.

Plans for the expansion, he said, were worked out with the National Defense Advisory Committee.

Employment at the three plants has already been increased from 5,000 persons to 15,000, he said.

The program will affect the Pratt & Whitney Engine and Hamilton Standard Propeller divisions of Hartford and the Vought-Sikorsky division of Stratford.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.		"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Melody Matinee"	Herbert Morrison, talk	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time",	"Boston From a Blimp"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Swing It"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy	Paul A. Dever, talk	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"This, Our America":	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	N. E. Town Meeting:	Housing talk
8:15 "Dr. Christian":	dramatization	"Promoting Priscilla"	"Would a World Federation of Democracies	Tudor Williams' Quartet
8:30 drama; news	"Manhattan at Midnight": drama	Plantation Party: vocalists: orchestra	Help Our Defense?"	Sport program
8:45				The Sophisticated Trio
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Song of Your	Abbott and Costello:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 vocalists; orch.	Life": orchestra	comedy: music	Political talk	
9:30 "Musico": Lou Bon-	Roy Shield's Encore	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Sheep and Goats Club":	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 ick's Orchestra	Music: vocalists: orch.	dramatic sketch	Richard Huey, m. c.	
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Neely Plumb's Orch.
10:30 News of the War	Rep. Kefauver, Tenn.	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music: weather	Les Brown's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00 News: Sports	News: Sports; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Concert	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-table"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake": drama.	Andrew Jacobson's	
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin' "	News; Mildred Carlson.	N. E. Town Hall Party.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle": vocal-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ist; organ	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Pappy, Ezra, Zeke"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Musicale
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Argentines
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress.	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"The Johnson Family"	Alba, Tosi, and Dario
1:45 "Road of Life"	Musicale	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Miani, song recital
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"It Looks From Here"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": drama.	Sport program	Novachord solos
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Western Serenade
3:15 "Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Music; Speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolaires"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Interviews	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Nells": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European News	Frederick R. Sullivan	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Clotilda Zappala, so-	W. Williams, comment.	"Let's Dance"
7:45 views	vocalists	prano; violin; organ	"Serenade"	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Canadian Holiday";	NBC Concert Orchestra	Ed Mayehoff; quartet;	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	NBC Concert Orchestra	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"The Aldrich Family,	"In Chicago Tonight";	Sport program
8:45 Seems"; news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Midweek Function"; recording	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Elsa Lanchester; Gail	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Promenade Symphony	Patrick; Brian Aherne;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Orchestra Concert	E. Feuermann; orch.	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	Rudy Vallee Variety pro-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"Aloah Land"; music	gram	Pennant Contenders	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	News Service	West Point's Cadets
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	Grant Park Concert	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. T. V. Smith, Ill.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Gentlemen of Rhythm.	News Service

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Secrets of Confederacy Revealed by WPA Survey

Unpublished secret documents of the Southern Confederacy, discovered recently by a Work Projects Administration Historical Records Survey worker under a pile of sand and gravel in a basement at Tufts College, Medford, were issued today in the Survey's latest publication, a Calendar of the Ryder Collection of Confederate Archives at Tufts College.

The discovery of the papers was made by Edward Marquette of Dedham, Survey field worker, while rummaging around the basement of Miner Hall at Tufts College. The building custodian had informed him that he believed there were papers of some sort under the pile, but he did not know of what importance they were. Mr. Marquette notified college authorities of his discovery and permission was given to make an inventory of the collection. The present volume is the result of such classifying and listing.

In 1865, after the fall of Appomattox, when Southern leaders fled Richmond, Va., they left their secret documents in disorder about the floor of their headquarters. The Rev. W. H. Ryder of St. Paul's Universalist Church, in Chicago, on a search for Civil War mementos for the Soldiers' Home Fair in Chicago, to aid disabled veterans, found the abandoned papers. They were put on display at the fair and later were turned over to Tufts College by Mrs. Ryder. How they found their way to the gravel heap in the basement, however, is not known.

Oldham Letter Included

One of the most important papers is the celebrated Oldham letter, which figured in the inquiry, following the assassination of President Lincoln, when some persons suspected that a Southern conspiracy had been responsible for the killing of the wartime Chief Executive.

The letter, written by W. S. Oldham of Richmond, Va., and addressed to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, outlined plans for a scheme to burn all Northern shipping and to lay waste important cities and towns. The plan provided for unsuspecting parties carrying powerful explosives into northern cities.

The Calendar includes also a transcription of suggestions for the defense of New Orleans, offered by Maj. Gen. M. Lovell, commanding headquarters at New Orleans; confidential instructions for the evacuation of Morris Island, defending the entrance to Richmond in 1863; many military reports of battles, written by Confederate officers; a copy of a pass issued by Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on April 13, 1865, allowing a Negro boy to travel through the Union lines from City Point, Va., to Richmond; and many other valuable papers and documents.

The Confederate Prisons papers form an important and instructive part of the collection. Among these are morning reports of the Confederate States Prisons at Richmond; giving the number of prisoners of war, citizen prisoners, Confederates, deserters from Union ranks, and Negroes. There are also transcriptions of passes issued to various persons to visit Libby Prison, in Richmond.

Government Requests Papers

When the importance of Mr. Ryder's discovery was realized he was requested to place the papers at the disposal of the Government, and he was called upon to testify at the inquiry relative to the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln and other Government officials.

The Ryder Calendar has a preface by Carl J. Wennerblad, State Supervisor of the WPA Historical Records Survey in Massachusetts; an introduction, outlining the various steps in the transition from the littered pile in the Confederate headquarters at Richmond to their present form; a general index, and a supplementary name index, which gives the names of persons appearing on casualty lists, muster rolls and other records.

Co-operation in making the documents available for use was given by Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, and Raymond C. Walkley, Librarian; while advice has been extended by Dr. Ruhl J. Bartlett, head of the Department of History at Tufts; and Prof. Paul H. Buck of the Department of History at Harvard University.

A Bay State Greeting

Wide World

Governor Saltonstall at Maneuvers

POTSDAM, N. Y.—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts greeting Lieut. David R. Kennedy of East Boston as the Bay State Chief Executive visited the maneuver area. Left to right: Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, retired, Adjutant Edward C. Erikson, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, retired; Governor Saltonstall, Lieutenant Kennedy, and Corp. Elmer Shepperd, East Boston.

Aliens Get Question Blanks For Registration Next Week

Federal officials in Massachusetts are preparing for the registration and fingerprinting of aliens which begins here next week by distributing questionnaire blanks from Post Offices throughout the State.

Boston postal district, including 25 cities and towns, has been divided into 10 registration areas for the identification process, which must be completed by Dec. 26. More than 130 centers have been set up outside Boston.

Aliens, who are requested to take the blanks home and fill them out with the aid of friends or interpreters, do not have to be registered or fingerprinted in the town or city in which they live. Those who do not desire to disclose that they are aliens may go to another city or town for registration.

First and second class Post Offices and Post Offices located at the county seat will be used as registration offices. Registration offices in Boston will be in the Federal Building in Post Office Square, and in Post Offices in Arlington, Quincy, Medford, Somerville, Waltham, Cambridge, Chelsea, Newton and Revere.

Aliens who illegally entered the country before July 1, 1924, are advised by immigration officials that they may have their entry legalized, if they are of good moral character, by applying to the Registry Office in East Boston and paying a fee of $10. Those illegally in the country since that date can obtain legalization of their entry only by Act of Congress.

All aliens must register, however. Those failing to do so are liable to a fine of $1,000 and six months in prison.

Fatal Shooting Follows Propaganda Incident in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH WINDHAM, Maine, Aug. 21—A man listed by police as Arthur F. Cox, of Philadelphia, and calling himself an ordained minister of Jehovah's Witnesses was held today on a charge of fatally shooting Deputy Sheriff Dean Pray outside the latter's garage climaxing a series of clashes among members of the religious sect and other persons in southern Maine.

Opposition to the sect's propaganda has resulted in previous disputes in which two men were shot and another beaten. The shooting of Mr. Pray followed the latter's refusal to listen to a phonograph record expounding the sect's doctrines, police said.

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Monsanto Officials Named to Find Out Cause of Explosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21—John C. Brooks, Vice-President of the Monsanto Chemical Company, said today he had appointed a committee of three high officials of the company to investigate an explosion yesterday at the plant of the Shawinigan Resin Company, a Monsanto affiliate, that resulted in three fatalities and injury to a fourth man.

His announcement came soon after a second explosion occurred at a Monsanto plant in Everett, injuring two other men.

Previously, company officials had dismissed rumors that sabotage might have been responsible for the first explosion.

Curley Financial Head Of New Deal N. E. Test

Appointment of James M. Curley, former Governor, as financial director of the Democratic national campaign in Massachusetts was announced last night by William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

This announcement came after it had been revealed that Mr. Curley, as Massachusetts Democratic national committeeman, will direct the re-election campaign in Massachusetts of President Roosevelt, and that Edward J. Flynn, new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will personally direct the New England campaign.

Printing Jobs Safe

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Algonquin Printing Company, employing between 500 and 600, announced today that any of its employees called for military training would find their jobs open upon return from their period of service.

Judges Named By Governor Take Posts

Two District Court Judges, appointed last week by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, were sworn in today as the Executive Council confirmed their nominations. The Judges are Aubrey Z. Goodfellow, who was promoted from Special Justice to Presiding Justice of the Fitchburg District Court; and William S. Duncan, who was elevated from Special Justice to Presiding Justice of the First Northern Worcester District Court.

Judge Goodfellow succeeds Judge Thomas F. Gallagher, while Judge Duncan succeeds Judge George R. Warfield, both of whom retired on pension.

The Governor, advised that the special justiceships were not legally vacant when he named two appointees last week, today resubmitted the names of Everett H. Dudley of Fitchburg and M. Alan Moore of Gardner for these positions.

The Governor also reappointed Elias Shamon of Boston as a member of the Boston Finance Commission, an unpaid position.

At today's session, the Council confirmed the appointment of Representative Cyrus C. Rounseville (R) of Fall River as a member of the State Industrial Accident Board, a position paying $6,000 annually for five years. Representative Rounseville took the oath of office to his new position as did George Ward Stetson, of Middleboro, who was appointed chairman of the South Essex Sewerage Board.

Estabrook Elected

Robert F. Estabrook, Vice President and General Manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was elected to the Executive Committee of the company today at the monthly meeting of the Directors. He succeeds the late Matt B. Jones, former President of the Company, as a member of the committee.

Last R. I. Company Store Ends 74-Year Service in Rumford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMFORD, R. I., Aug. 21—The last of Rhode Island's company stores will close its doors within the next few days after more than 74 years service by the Rumford Chemical Company here for its employees.

The passing of the company store marks the end of one of the former features of the State industrial life. There were hundreds of company stores and scores of company houses at the turn of the century, especially in the textile centers.

Since 1920 most of the company stores and company houses have been sold and are now privately owned. Most of the company stores no longer able to compete then when the growing chain store movements were turned over to the communities social centers or post headquarters for the various veterans' organizations.

It was at the company store in the nineteenth century that most of the civic changes were discussed and many of the thoughts that originated on the cracker boxes became laws which governed the operation of the textile industry. It was here, according to veteran organizers of the United Textile Workers of America, that many of the unions were formed.

Persons who worked in mills or other factories purchased their groceries from the company store and lived in the company houses. On pay day the amount charged for groceries and the rent was deducted by the company. In the early days, it was explained, many plants paid but every two weeks and some once a month. Thus the company store, which sold everything "from soup to nuts," played an important part in the community life which boasted few funds. The most prominent of the company stores were thsoe of the Crompton Company and the B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., in the Pawtuxet Valley, and the Lonsdale and Berkeley Company in the Blackstone Valley.

Meeting Planned On Steamboating By Antiquarians

Echoes of old steamboat whistles will sound in at the Peabody Museum in Salem, Mass., Aug. 25, when the American Steamboat Historical Society holds its first New England meeting.

The Society, which is entering its fourth year, will devote its meeting to both business and pleasure. The morning session will deal with routine matters, but in the evening the shades of steamboating in the United States will be raised.

Among the speakers at the evening session will be Paul H. Blaisdell, Assistant Transportation Director of New Hampshire, who will describe and show motion pictures of the building of the steamboat Mt. Washington II. The old Fall River Line will come in for review in an illustrated lecture by William King Covell.

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N. H. Plans 'Teeth' for Subterfuge Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 21 — It is expected that this coming winter's session of the New Hampshire Legislature will consider putting "teeth" into the laws covering the filing of candidates for public office in order that the practice of filing straw candidates will be discouraged.

The State Ballot Law Commission has just had before it a case in which a candidate for a particular office contended that another man with the same name, even to the middle initial, was paid to file for the same office in order to confuse the voters. The Commission after hearing the evidence found reason for removing the name of the contested candidate on the grounds that he had no idea or desire to run for the office in question. There have been a number of other similar cases, and although New Hampshire has laws aimed at preventing this practice it is conceded that the law does not contain the necessary teeth to make it effective.

Tax Benefits Wanted

The New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations thinks that the towns in the recreational areas, especially those around Lake Winnipesaukee, Newfound Lake, and Sunapee, should use a larger portion of the tax money collected from recreational property for facilities of benefit to these property owners. Such property owners in these sections are forming associations to this end. John D. Langmuir, Executive Director of the State Federation, says that these property owners desire zoning as a "protection against shacks, roadside stands, road signs, town dumps, filling stations, within a few yards of their summer homes"; that the summer people, "who in some communities pay over 80 per cent of local taxes . . . feel that traffic signs are needed for the safety of their children, proper policing at swimming places, proper health regulations to prevent pollution" and that "summer residents resent that their side of the lake is usually called the 'back side' and that their roads are dirt surfaced and dusty, even though heavily traveled in many cases."

Mt. Washington II Sails

The maiden voyage of the new Mt. Washington II, the steamboat that replaces the Mt. Washington I, destroyed by fire a few months ago, was made on Lake Winnipesaukee last Sunday.

State Art Exhibit

Persons interested in the formation of a New Hampshire Art Association are meeting today with officials of the State Planning and Development Commission to organize the association. The association is being formed because of the lack of any such organization to sponsor an annual State art exhibit. It is proposed that such an exhibit.

The Week in New Hampshire

Savings in Milk Hauling

A simplified system of hauling milk that would save $30,000 to $35,000 a year for dairy farmers in south central New Hampshire has been devised by Alan MacLeod, former experiment station economist at the University of New Hampshire. The plan calls for reduction in the number of duplicate trucking routes, substitution of small trucks on the small feeding routes, reduction in the overlapping of milksheds, and the inclusion of all independent milk route operators in the new route system. The cash saving would result from a reduction in travel expense for trucks but the farmers would also benefit by a reduction in the labor time required in hauling milk. The State Extension Service is making information relative to this proposed plan available.

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Detroit Tigers Come Here Tomorrow for Three Single Games at Fenway Park

Ken Keltner's Hitting Bothersome to Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Red Sox had Ken Keltner on their side, they might win the American League pennant. No rival player in the circuit does more damage to Joe Cronin's folding mound staff at Fenway Park than the Cleveland third baseman. Other batters have their spurts here, but the husky swinger from Milwaukee never lets up. Local fans wonder what keeps him from hitting .500 over the 154-game schedule.

The answer, of course, is that Keltner does not hit as well in other parks as he does at Fenway. For some reason, the left field barrier is particularly chummy to his right-handed "pull" clouting and has accounted for more opposing triumphs in this town than Cronin and his mates care to recall.

Four-Run Homer

Fenway fans still remember how one day the Indian third sacker smashed three homers over the barrier in one game. All three came with Emerson Dickman pitching for the Red Sox. There must be something about Dickman that appeals to Keltner, for yesterday Ken was the big man in Cleveland's 11-6 victory with his four-bagger off Dick with the bases loaded. It was the most crushing of 16 blows delivered against Hub hurling.

As the Sox took the field this afternoon for the Cleveland final, they were seven full games off the pace and only two in front of the White Sox and Yankees, who are tied for fourth. Cronin must have felt that yesterday's contest was in the well-known bag when he closed the sixth inning with a 5-1 lead. But, as has happened so many times in the recent past, his pitching crumbled in the late innings and the Indians walked off with a crucial triumph.

Feller's 22nd

Bob Feller was not at his best yesterday, but because his mates staged a seven-run rally in the eighth, he was credited with his twenty-second win of the season. Rapid Robert seemed fast, yet the Sox were slapping his curve and "high hard one" merrily. They touched him for 10 safeties in seven innings.

Jack Wilson and Dickman continue to disappoint Cronin. Considering his experience, Wilson has more trouble with his control than any other hurler in the league. Perhaps he is pressing too hard. It looks as if he is trying to fan every batter who faces him. Somebody should remind him that there is a team behind him. When Dickman walked out of the bull pen in the eighth, he could have saved the day for the Sox. But he could retire only one man as the Tribe added a pass, two singles, and Keltner's previously described homer to their offensive total.

Detroit Tomorrow

Tomorrow the Red Sox begin another important series at Fenway. The Tigers, who are immediately ahead of them in the standing, come in for three singles in a row. As this is written, the Bengals are 2½ games up on the locals. Even if the Sox cannot catch the leading Indians, they may succeed in passing the Tigers in the weeks remaining. To date, the series stands nine wins for Boston and eight for Detroit.

Briefs . . . Little Dom Di Maggio is playing a great center field for the Red Sox . . . His base running is the slickest seen in these parts for some time . . . Although he rarely hits for distance, he has fine eyes at the plate and is not easily fooled . . . There seems no doubt that the Californian is the permanent Hub center gardener, and for a long time . . . Mickey Heath, Cleveland pinch hitter, homered yesterday . . . Stan Spence, Sox pinch batsman, did likewise . . . But Stan's came too late to help the cause.

'Buck Bears Down' —By Pap'

"Buck" NEWSOM
HE MAY WANT TO BUY ME
HE IS JUST AS GOOD AS HE WANTS TO BE - WOE TO THE OPPOSING MANAGER HE IS TRYING TO IMPRESS
HE LIKES A CHANGE - HE HAS BEEN WITH THE BROWNS (TWICE) WASHINGTON and THE RED SOX
— THE COLORFUL TIGER STAR IS ENJOYING A GREAT SEASON
HE WON 20 GAMES IN 1938 FOR THE LOWLY BROWNS, REPEATING THE TRICK LAST YEAR WHEN HE WON THREE FOR THE BROWNS AND 17 FOR DETROIT
Pap'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Buck Newsom, the Tigers' colorful hurler who has a flair for doing impersonations, is giving a pretty fair imitation of how a big league pitcher should act on the rubber. Right now, Buck is headed for another great season.

Newsom is the type of athlete who thrives on attention. He'll go to no end of trouble to have the spotlight focused on himself. Winning 20 ball games for the lowly St. Louis Browns in 1938, for example.

Blessed with a world of natural pitching ability, Newsom can pitch as well as he has a mind to. When he was first with the Browns, he decided that he wanted to pitch for Washington. He set about accomplishing that end by bearing down whenever he faced the Senators until he convinced Clark Griffith that he was the pitcher he needed. A couple of seasons with Washington and Buck began casting glances in the direction of the Boston Red Sox. He tried the same methods and once again they worked.

Oddly enough, Buck was only so-so with Washington and Boston. Back once more with the Browns, Buck decided to do a little pitching. How well he did can be judged by the fact that he won 20 games for St. Louis in 1938. The feat becomes all the more impressive when one stops to consider that only one other American League pitcher entered the charmed 20-game circle that season—Red Ruffing of the Yankees. **Pap'.**

Tiller Talk

O'Brien, Ferguson Lead

Hank O'Brien, sailing Leslie Rawding's Nipper, successfully opened the defense for the Karshick Trophy at Sandy Bay Yacht Club, Rockport, yesterday in the I Class Manchester championship by leading Jim Finlay's newly purchased Oriental in the first of the three-race series.

Meanwhile, on the South Shore, young Clinton Ferguson was displaying his aquatic versatility by changing from motor-driven speed boats to sail as he won the opening race of the Quincy Challenge Cup with Breezin' Thru for the Squantum Yacht Club at Hingham.

The New York Yacht Club fleet, after a day's postponement caused by heavy winds of Provincetown, reached Marblehead yesterday, and prepared for today's King's Cup race at the North Shore port along with entries from the Eastern Yacht Club.

* * *

Nipper's triumph at Rockport yesterday was almost overshadowed by the ramming of Brennan Keenan's Flicker, which finished sixth in the class of eight entries, by the coast guard cutter after the race as Keenan was shooting for his mooring. Quick action on the part of the crews enabled the disabled boat to be towed into port and drydock where it was hoped that the boat could be repaired in time for today's race.

Nipper, after winning the inaugural series a year ago, opened up a lengthy lead on the other rivals in yesterday's race with Oriental, Don MacIntosh's Speedy, sailed by Johnny McAleer, Lary Rosen's Sally, William Hubbard's Sea Dog II, Flicker, Laura Thomas' Onward II, and Elmer Thomas' Olympet following in order.

* * *

Young Clinton, outboard speed king of this country, led his brother Crawford, former Dartmouth intercollegiate outboard champion, across the line in the Adams Class boats. Crawford Ferguson was sailing for the Boston Yacht Club, while defending champion, William B. Rice's Quad from the Hingham Yacht Club, was third.

William Krause's Mischief from Scituate Harbor was fourth and Fred Haas' Amir, representing the Quincy Yacht Club, was last due to disqualification.

Point standing for the Quincy Challenge Cup series are as follows: Squantum, 5¼ points; Boston, 4; Hingham, 3; Scituate Harbor, 2; and Quincy, 0.

* * *

Wind conditions yesterday for the New York Yacht Club were not exactly of the perfect variety, as light offshore winds prevailed throughout the race from Provincetown to the 'Head, where race officials were still clocking the yachts after sun-down last night.

One of the outstanding trophies of the year, the King's Cup, raced annually under the auspices of the New York organization, attracted many yachting enthusiasts to Marblehead today. With Harold Vanderbilt's Vim, 12-Meter, one of the leading contenders, the King's Cup included a large field of smart entries.

Jimmy Sullivan of Arlmont Takes Caddie Championship

The caddies of Massachusetts were honoring a new champion today—young Jimmy Sullivan of Arlmont.

Sullivan won his way to the title yesterday when he outscored a field of 104 entrants at the Furnace Brook Golf Club, overlooking beautiful Quincy Bay. In the process Jimmy broke the eight-year record for the tournament by one stroke.

For his morning round the 17-year-old Belmont High School senior posted a 74, to which he added a 71 in the afternoon for a total of 145 to lower by one stroke the mark previously held by Leo Martin of Trapelo, the present New England amateur champion. Sullivan's 71, incidentally, was matched only by Salem's Ray Sylvanowicz and Arlmont's John Harvey as the lowest 18 holes of the day.

This year's tournament marked the first time that Sullivan had competed in the event. It also marked his final appearance, for by the time next year's tourney rolls around, he will have passed his 18th birthday and so will be ineligible.

Combining Jobs

Jimmy's best remembered thrill as a caddie, outside of winning the championship yesterday, was when he carried Ed Oliver's bag in the $12,000 open tourney at Belmont in 1937. The past two years he gave up caddying almost entirely, devoting his time to a summer job. This summer he is combining the two jobs.

Disappointments

Young Sullivan enjoyed a three-stroke lead over the rest of the field, with two caddies tied behind him at 148. Ken Ertel of Wollaston and Jim McDonnell of Salem were the runner-ups, leading John Harvey, whose 71 led the field in the morning, by just one stroke. Harvey, a 15-year-old Arlington High School prospective senior, did not have the experience necessary for him to maintain his lead in the afternoon.

Two of the players suffered particularly disappointing experiences. Ertel came to the final hole needing a birdie three to tie for the championship. His second shot went out of bounds, however, and he finally got down in six. Bill Cecchi of Walpole, whose total was 148, was disqualified when he forgot to check his card hole by hole and his score was posted wrong. Both boys took their misfortune like men.

A four-way tie for sixth place at 151 included John McGarry of Brookline, Nick Abramo of Trapelo, Michael O'Hanian of Charles River, and Ray Sylvanowicz of Salem. Both O'Hanian and Abramo could have taken the runner-up spot by themselves had they not taken eights on the par-four 18th.

* * *

It was certainly "caddie day" at Furnace Brook yesterday. It seemed that wherever one looked—even out to Quincy Bay—there were caddies in sight. Most popular spot for those not in the tournament but who had accompanied some player to give him moral support was the putting green. There must have been more than 50 on it all the time.

* * *

Previous to the tournament it was thought that the record for the low 18 holes— a 70 by Leo Martin in 1932—would be broken, in view of the fact that par for the Furnace Brook course is only 67. Due to a high wind and the trickiness of the course, 71 was the lowest of the day.

Net Chatter

Lethargic Opening Day at Longwood

The booming bats of Cleveland's seven-run, eighth-inning rally against the Red Sox might have been heard yesterday away out at Longwood Cricket Club for all the tennis noise the National Doubles' opening day provided for seeded and favored teams.

One of the dullest inaugurals in the 59 years running of the National Doubles was expected to be superseded and forgotten today and the rest of the week as play speeded up and competition tightened.

With Greater Boston and New England vainly trying to supply opposition to California's mass of netsters, and top teams representing the country's other sections, there was more activity around the clubhouse by players and spectators than elsewhere. But opening days in tennis are usually light in competition.

From today on, the rest of the week should provide interesting battles at all corners of Longwood's spacious terrain, with the usual noisy scurrying of fans from one match to another.

* * *

Young Team

The possibility of another young team to keep in mind was recorded yesterday by the junior aggregation of Earl Bartlett, New Orleans, and Jim Evert, Chicago, as they accounted for a clever, well-fought, five-set match over W. C. Choy, Chinese player from England, and John Palfrey, Brookline.

The Bartlett-Evert pair are a short, stocky team with the retrieving courage of Parker, Guernsey or Grant. Although their chances for staying in the tournament another day were seriously threatened this afternoon by Charles Mattman and Bob Harman, strong California team, this junior tandem surprised many local followers with their play yesterday.

Choy and Palfrey, playing almost faultless tennis, opened their assault by winning the first set at 6—3, and then leading in the second 3—1. But Bartlett and Evert rallied to run out the second, 6—4.

Brilliant Rallies

The young pair were clicking with brilliant team rallies and all-round play in the third canto as they won at love. A brief comeback on the part of the second seeded foreign entry gave them the fourth set at 6—2, before Bartlett and Evert smashed ahead in the final, losing but one game.

Bartlett is sixth ranking junior in the country, being headed by such stars as Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, third seeded doubles team here. Larry Dee, Ted Olewine, now Joe Hunt's partner, and Arthur Marx, son of the movie comedian.

Evert is much farther down the list at 18th, but his play this summer will undoubtedly jump him higher in the ranking. Both are making their first Eastern grass court swing.

Junior Runner-Up

Bartlett was a recent runner-up to Bobby Corrothers, national schoolboy champion, in the Culver national junior championship tournament, losing to the coast flash in four sets.

* * *

Another young junior team caused big Henry Prusoff and Gardnar Mulloy, fourth seeded domestic outfit, from missing the ball game when they carried their highly favored opponents to four sets. Viv Seixas and Bill Vogt, the Nation's sixth ranking junior doubles combination, were the youngsters. Hailing from Philadelphia, this pair will be another future young combination to remember.

* * *

But the youngsters to be watched this week, more experienced than the two aforementioned pairs, are third-seeded Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, Bill Reedy and Ken Bartelt, and the winner of this afternoon's match between Frank Kovacs and Eddie Amark, and Joe Hunt and Ted Olewine.

All are at college age or under and are Davis Cup material for next year and future years. With the exception of Hunt, who at present is enrolled at United States Naval Academy, these youngsters are Californians.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Chapman lf	5	1	4	4	4	0	0
Weatherly cf	6	2	2	4	0	0	0
Boudreau ss	4	3	2	2	1	2	0
Trosky 1b	3	1	2	3	10	0	0
Bell rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Keltner 3b	4	1	2	7	1	3	0
Mack 2b	5	0	1	1	1	2	0
Hemsley c	3	0	0	0	7	2	0
*Campbell	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pytlak c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Feller p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Heath	2	1	1	4	0	0	0
Allen p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	41	11	16	27	27	13	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	2	3	3	3	0	0
Cramer rf	5	0	3	3	3	0	0
Foxx c	5	1	1	2	8	0	0
Williams lf	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
Finney 1b	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	3	1	1	0
Wilson p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Spence	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	12	20	27	7	0

*Batted for Hemsley in 8th inning; †batted for Feller in 8th inning; ‡batted for Hash in 9th inning

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	—11
Boston	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Runs batted in, Keltner 6, Finney 2, Foxx, Williams, Di Maggio, Heath 2, Bell, Weatherly, Boudreau, Spence. Two-base hits, Trosky, Foxx. Three-base hits, Williams, Tabor, Keltner, Weatherly. Home runs, Heath, Keltner, Spence. Hits, off Feller, 10 in 7 innings; off Wilson, 10 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Dickman, 3 in 1-3 inning; off Hash, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Allen, 2 in 2 innings. Left on base, Cleveland 13, Boston 6. Stolen base, Williams. Base on balls, by Wilson 7, by Feller 2, by Dickman, by Hash. Struck out, by Wilson 7, by Feller 6, by Allen. Passed balls, Hemsley 2. Winning pitcher, Feller. Losing pitcher, Dickman. Time, 2h. 45m. Umpires, Rommel, Moriarty, Hubbard and Pipgras. Attendance, 20,200 paid; 1,340 bors.

Bees

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
P. Waner lb	5	1	3	3	11	1	0
Garms 3b	5	1	3	4	1	2	0
Elliott rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Vaughan ss	5	0	1	1	3	5	1
Van Robays lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gustine 2b	4	1	2	2	2	5	0
Di Maggio cf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Davis c	4	0	1	1	6	1	1
Lanahan p	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	38	6	15	16	27	16	2
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	1	2	2	3	1	0
Moore rf	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	1	3	3	1	3	0
Ross lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	1
Miller ss	4	0	2	2	4	1	0
West cf	4	0	2	3	1	1	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	7	0	1
Berres c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Glossop	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Salvo p	3	0	1	1	0	5	0
†Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	13	14	24	12	2

*Batted for Berres in ninth. †Batted for Salvo in inth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3		—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Runs batted in, Garms 2, Ross, Lanahan, West, Elliott 2, Sisti. Two-base hits, West, Garms. Stolen bases, Miller 2, Glossop. Sacrifice, Elliott. Double plays, Vaughan and P. Waner; Berres and Sisti; Garms and P. Waner; Vaughan, Gustine and P. Waner 2. Left on bases, Boston 9, Pittsburgh 10. Base on balls, by Lanahan 3, by Salvo. Struck out, by Lanahan 6, by Salvo. Time, 2h. 13m. Umpires, Campbell, Klem and Ballanfant. Attendance (actual), 1,950.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night).
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh (2).
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Kercheval to Play

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph Kercheval has changed his decision and is going to play another year of pro football.

The former Kentucky back, famous as a kicker, announced at the close of last season, his fifth with the Brooklyn Dodgers, that he was retiring from the gridiron to devote his attention to breeding horses. Recently, however, he announced Owner Dan Topping's offer was so attractive that he couldn't refuse so he'll report to coach Jock Sutherland at the Dodgers' Princeton, N. J., training camp.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Radcliff, Browns	113	431	61	155	.360
Appling, White Sox	108	409	68	142	.347
Williams, Red Sox	106	410	100	139	.339
Rowell, Bees	91	324	35	107	.330
Walker, Dodgers	105	404	56	131	.324
Danning, Giants	105	396	54	128	.323

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	33	Mize, Cardinals	35
Di Maggio, Yanks	25	Nicholson, Cubs	19
Greenberg, Tigers	24	Rizzo, Phillies	19

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenb'g, Tigers	104	F. McC'm'k, Reds	98
Foxx, Red Sox	97	Mize, Cardinals	88
Di Maggio, Yanks	97	Van R'b'ys, Pirates	77

All-Stars Get Hutchinson

Add the name of Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth to the growing list of ex-college greats who will battle the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park, Sept. 10 in behalf of the Crosscup-Pishon Post A. L.

The erstwhile Indian has returned his signed contract to the All-Stars' coach, Nils "Swede" Nelson. He is the only Dartmouth youth on the squad to date, and it may be that Bill will be the only wearer of the Big Green to compete this year. At present Bill is in the training camp of the New York All-Stars preparing for a game with the New York Giants.

While Hutchinson is the only Dartmouth youngster on hand this fall, two Hanover lads proved pretty much the whole show last year, as the Stars fought the Redskins only to lose out by the score of 30-27. At that time Bob MacLeod ran roughshod over George Marshell's men, and Bob Gibson turned in an excellent job at center.

Hutchinson will be best remembered in Boston for the whirlwind tactics he turned loose on Harvard in the Stadium as a sophomore back. Heavy rains turned the field into a quagmire that afternoon, but Bill exploded two lengthy touchdown tours that left Dick Harlow's charges defeated and discouraged. Again last season he left another Harvard team bewildered in his wake.

With Hutchinson in the fold the All-Stars roster now numbers 10 players. Those already signed up are Harlan Gustafson of Pennsylvania, end, Tom Nash of Brown, end, George Seabury of Yale, tackle, Si Titus of Holy Cross, Johnnie Schmidt of Carnegie Tech, John Quigg of Lafayette, all centers, Vito Ananis of B. C., back, Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross, back, Bill Tranavitch of Rutgers, back.

Passaic Captures The Legion Crown

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP)—Coming from behind in the third inning with a three-run barrage, Passaic yesterday won the regional American Legion junior baseball championship, downing Hartford, Conn., 7 to 2.

The victory moved the local team into the sectional tourney starting at Charlotte, N. C., Saturday.

Hartford tallied twice in the opening frame, but a rally touched off in the third by Pitcher Sammy Federico and Second Baseman Al Maglicane gave the locals a lead they never lost. Federico got two of his team's 11 hits and Maglicane garnered three blows.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Hartford	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	4
Passaic	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	x	7	11	3

Barniak and Farina; Federico and Janeczek.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	21	34	12	.353
Finney	102	435	147	.340
Williams	106	410	137	.334
Di Maggio	70	247	79	.320
Foxx	107	381	119	.312
Cramer	113	508	158	.311
Cronin	114	416	118	.284
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Peacock	51	108	30	.278
Doerr	113	445	123	.276
Spence	34	53	12	.226
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
*Rowell	91	324	107	.330
Cooney	75	241	74	.307
Ross	111	430	130	.302
Miller	110	412	119	.289
Masi	98	363	103	.283
Moore	74	242	64	.264
Hassett	107	425	100	.235
Sisti	96	368	84	.228
Glossop	62	167	38	.228
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	53	112	21	.188
Berres	72	169	30	.178
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

*Leads National League.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	G	W	L	P.C.
Terry	3	1	0	1.000
Heving	29	8	2	.800
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Johnson	10	4	2	.667
Wilson	33	7	5	.583
Dickman	27	8	6	.571
Hash	31	7	6	.538
Galehouse	22	6	6	.500
Ostermueller	21	3	5	.375
Bagby	28	7	13	.350
Fleming	0	0	0	.000

Bees

	G	W	L	P.C.
Tobin	7	2	1	.667
Salvo	15	8	6	.571
Errickson	26	9	8	.529
Sullivan	27	8	12	.400
Strincevich	23	3	5	.375
Posedel	28	8	16	.333
Coffman	25	1	2	.333
Piecheta	17	2	4	.333
Javery	22	0	3	.000

Spectators Now

By a Staff Photographer

Colorful California youths, (left to right) Jack Kramer, Pat Canning, Virginia Wolfendon and Frank Kovacs, take time out from their own tennis activities to watch rivals on the court. The Misses Canning and Wolfendon are fourth seeded in the women's division, while Kramer is third seeded in the men's with partner Ted Schroeder, and Kovacs is a strong darkhorse team with Eddie Amark.

Splitting the Fairways

Pros Prepare for P. G. A. Play

Approximately 130 of the top-notch golf professionals in the United States are busy tuning up their game for what to them is the biggest event of the year—the P. G. A. championship at Hershey Country Club (12 miles from Harrisburg, Pa.) beginning next Monday.

In the field are all 12 former title-holders, from the time Jim Barnes won the first championship from Jock Hutchison at Siwanoy, N. Y., in 1916. These include Walter Hagen, Hutchison, Gene Sarazen, Leo Diegel, Tommy Armour, Tom Creavy, Olin Dutra, Paul Runyan, Johnny Revolta, Denny Shute, and the present crown-wearer, Henry Picard of the home club.

Interesting Facts

Following are a few interesting facts on the championship, supplied through the courtesy of Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the association.

Hagen possesses the most title wins, five, and is the only player to win four in succession . . . Sarazen in 1922 and Creavy in 1931 both won at the age of 20, making them the youngest winners . . . Championship repeaters besides Hagen include Sarazen, 1922, '23, and '33; Barnes, 1916 and '17; Diegel, 1928 and '29; Runyan, 1934 and '38; and Shute, 1936 and '37.

Stopped Hagen

Leo Diegel had the distinction of stopping Hagen's four-year reign as champion and his string of 22 undefeated matches . . . Sarazen is the only player ever to win the P. G. A. title and the U. S. open in the same year, 1922 . . . The all-time medal-play record for the 36-hole qualifying round is shared by Fred Morrison, who scored 136 at Los Angeles in 1929, and Frank Moore, who equaled that score at Shawnee in 1929.

Longest match in the tournament's history, for extra holes, was between Hagen and the late Johnny Golden in 1932 . . . It went 43 holes . . . Sarazen has played in 19 of the 22 tourneys for the best attendance record . . . In the course of these years, the "Squire of Brookfield" has won 41 matches, three more than Hagen.

Lost in Final

Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester holds the record for extra-hole matches in one championship, having played three of them in 1937 at Pittsburgh . . . He defeated Bunney Torpey of Kansas City in the second round in 38 holes and Henry Picard of Hershey in the fourth in 39 holes, but lost to Denny Shute in the final at the 37th hole.

Ed Dudley played the lowest play-off round in golf's history when he shot a 62 at Paxon Hollow in Philadelphia to win a spot in the recent sectional qualifying rounds for the championship . . . Henry Picard's 68-67—135 plus a birdie three on the first extra hole, and Byron Nelson's 67-67—134 plus a par four were the most sensational rounds ever turned in in a final round of the championship . . . Picard's birdie, of course, gave him the victory.

* * *

Following the P. G. A., the pros will move to Scranton, Pa., for the second annual $5,000 Anthracite open Sept. 6-8. Henry Picard won the event last year.

* * *

Benny Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., with $9,405 is the leading money winner to date. His 365 points also leads for the Harry Vardon Trophy. Second among the money winners is Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, with $8,477, who also stands second in the trophy race.

* * *

Belmont Country Club today was the scene of the annual left-handers' golf championship, an event that gives more actual enjoyment to participants than any other golf tournament we have ever watched. The boys play the qualifying round today, and then enter match play tomorrow and Friday.

* * *

Norwood Keldanberger of Salem won the gross award at the second Aleppo Temple golf outing yesterday when he scored a 75 at the Commonwealth Country Club. Kellenberger outscored a field of more than 100.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Balding of the Women's National Club of Long Island and Mrs. Renouf Russell of Myopia and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River and Martha Wiswall of Wellesley were two favored teams eliminated yesterday in the annual women's invitation four-ball tournament at Myopia. Other favored duos came through as expected and advanced into the third round today.

Public Parks Tennis

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21 (AP)—Favorites came through on schedule yesterday in more early-round matches of the National public parks tennis tournament.

Only two seeded players saw action in the men's singles. Despite a staunch battle by Joseph Turski of Buffalo, Richard McKee of Jacksonville, seeded third, came out with a 6—0, 6—2, 8—6 victory.

Cincinnati's Jim Ratliff also had to fight off a closing rush but took over Moreay Estes of Nashville, Tenn., by a 6—3, 6—2, 8—6 score. Ratliff and his brother Chalmers went into a marathon doubles match with Michael Swetine and Hobart Wrobbdel of Detroit and were two sets on their way to triumph when the Detroiters dug in to take the next three sets and the three-hour match, 5—7, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6.

The only real upset of the day came in the men's doubles when Joe Turski and Lou Schaefer, the pride of Buffalo, knocked out Eugene Quinn and Benny Levin of Chicago, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The Ratliff brothers had mixed fortune in the men's singles. While Jim was beating Estes, Chalmers fell before the stroking of Charles Schoustrom of Chicago, 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

In the women's singles Marceina Weiss Parker of St. Louis, seeded second, had an easy time downing Mrs. Henrietta Frankle of Buffalo in love sets.

Other scores included:

Men doubles:
John Frank and M. J. McLaney of New Orleans defeated Robert Fite and John Hewitt of Georgetown, Ohio, 0—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0

George Andrade and Richard McKee of Jacksonville defeated Moreau Estes and Bryan Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.

Bears Sign Kochel

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — Mike Kochel of Bloomfield, guard last year for the Chicago Cardinals of the National Foodball League, has signed to play with the Newark Football Bears, defending champions in the American Professional Football Association.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Indians, Reds Tighten Major-League Leads—Sailing Regatta Above the Clouds

Cleveland and Cincinnati En Route to World Series

By the Associated Press

A lot of experting has been done to show how the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Detroit Tigers can win the big league pennants. But the fact remains that Cincinnati and Cleveland still are getting ready to entertain the World Series crowds.

The ability to win when a victory is most needed seems to be the strong point of both teams—and it was never better demonstrated than yesterday.

The Reds were faced with the red-hot (for a day) Giants and the Dodgers were willing—nay, anxious—to whittle the St. Louis Cards down twice and thus get within 2½ games of the Rhinelanders. But today's standings will show the Brooks are 5½ games back, thanks to the Reds' stirring finish over the Giants in a 3-2 thriller and the Brooks' double loss to the Cards, 3-0, and 4-3.

Rally in Ninth

The Giants' Bill Lohrman had his 10th victory practically in his pocket when the Reds unleashed a four-hit, ninth-inning attack that went like this: Pinch Hitter Lew Riggs doubled and scored on Linus Frey's single. Frey advanced on Ival Goodman's double and they both rode home on Frank McCormick's long single to left. The victory thus went to Junior Thompson—his 12th of the campaign.

After the Dodgers bowed to Clyde Shoun's six-hit pitching in the first game at St. Louis, Hugh Casey came apart at the seams and cost them the second game. The nightcap was tied at three-all, thanks to a pair of Dodger homers by Pete Coscarart and Dolph Camilli and there was one out in the Cards' half of the eighth. Then Johnny Mize singled, Enos Slaughter walked, Joe Orengo made the second out, and then on eight straight balls pinch hitters Don Padgett and Stu Martin walked to force in the winning run.

Passeau's 15th

Claude Passeau racked up his 15th win of the season by pitching the Cubs to a 4-0 decision over the Phillies. He gave up only three hits and issued no walks for one of the day's best performances. Dick Lanahan wasn't quite as effective, but he hurled the Pirates to a 6-3 decision over the Boston Bees to end a six-game losing streak, as Deb Garms continued his sensational hitting, getting three blows to boost his average for the last 27 games to .419.

If the Indians want to clinch the American League pennant quickly, they ought to play the rest of their games at Boston's Fenway Park where Ken Keltner is usually good for a batting spree. He had one yesterday in leading the leaders to an 11-6 victory over the Sox. His round tripper with the bases loaded was the lustiest blow in the game that gave Bobby Feller his 22nd victory, though he didn't finish.

Yankees Climb

The Yanks climbed into a fourth place tie with the Chicago White Sox by earning a double-header victory over the Detroit Tigers, 4-3 and 4-2. Charley Ruffing and young Ernie Bonham hurled a pair of very good games. That left the Tigers 4½ games back of the Indians.

The White Sox had trouble with the Athletics, winning the first game 6-1 with a five-run rally in the ninth, but losing the second 4-3 in the tenth when Wally Moses stole home with the winning run.

The Browns' Elden Auker submarined the Senators to a 6-3 defeat—the fifth straight setback for Washington.

Highest Yacht Anchorage

Roach

Aspirants for the Lipton Trophy in the Grand Lake, Colo., Regatta

Ogilvy Leads Star Series By Taking Second

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Although he finished second yesterday, Stanley Ogilvy of New Rochelle retained the lead today in the Star Class Atlantic Coast Championship sailing series. With a victory in Monday's opening race, Ogilvy piled up a total of 41 points, five more than Paul Shields' Spitfire from the Peconic-Gardiners Bay fleet.

Nashira, sailed by Don Keefe of New London, Conn., and representing the Eastern Long Island Sound fleet, captured yesterday's race with the aid of a "break" when the wind shifted. Keefe came in 28 seconds ahead of Ogilvy's yacht, Spirit, with about five lengths of open water showing between the boats.

Nashira now holds third place with 35 points. Three more races will be sailed in the championship series.

Horace Havemeyer's Gull II and Eddie Ketcham's Draco II, both from Great South Bay, Long Island, took third and fourth places yesterday but are tied for sixth place in the standing with 30 points each.

Henry Wilmer Jr.'s Aries, of the Delaware River fleet, again led the few visitors from outside the Long Island area, placing sixth for a total of 33 points. Wilmer thus gained a fourth place tie with Durbin Hunter's Eastern Long Island Sound entry, Foo.

Roger Wilcox's Sally Ann, of Raritan Bay, was eleventh, Windrush, Eastern Shore entry of J. S. Wilford, Jr., was 14th, while Robert Miller's Sewell of Chesapeake Bay and Frank Singluff's Gay Lady of Narragansett Bay were the last two finishers in the fleet of 21 yachts.

Lipton Trophy Regatta On Colorado's Grand Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND LAKE, Colo.—More than a score of sailboats headed out into the tricky breezes here this week on Grand Lake — the highest registered yacht anchorage in the world—for the annual regatta in hopes of winning the coveted Sir Thomas Lipton trophy.

Known as "the regatta above the clouds," it was a rare sight to see the wind-filled white sails propelling the small boats over the famous cobalt blue waters of this lake which is nestled in the heart of the Rocky Mountains 8,369 feet above sea level.

Powerful Breezes

Surrounded on three sides are mountains rising to 10,000 and 11,000 feet high, off which come some of the most powerful breezes known to any yachtsmen.

Many of the boats in this year's regatta are being sailed by expert yachtsmen from various parts of the country who have come to try their skill with unusual gusts. They consider it one of the "gamest" bodies of water in which to sail.

The Lipton Cup races—five in all—are the feature events of the regatta which will continue for the remainder of the week. The boat with the highest accumulated points wins the huge $2,000 trophy for the year. All of the boats for these races must be over 28 feet in length.

Lipton Visited Lake

Twenty-nine years ago Sir Thomas Lipton visited Grand Lake and was so greatly impressed with the landlubbers' club and the sailing that he donated the ornate trophy.

Half a dozen other cups are awarded for other races during the week, including those for inboards and outboards.

The lake, fed by water from melting snows of nearby mountains and at the head of the Colorado River, is famed for its clear water. Its depth is said to be 600 feet deep in the center. Its shoreline is more than 12 miles.

So unpredictable are the winds which sweep across the lake that many boats may be seen to be almost motionless while only a short distance away other boats may be tipping in a gusty breeze.

Favored to again win the Lipton cup this year is Martin Harrington of Denver with his boat, Spindrift. He will probably get his closest competition from the Reacher to be sailed by George Peak Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa.

Orr, Liebowitz and Brown Set Northern Track Marks

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Three colorful trackmen—Lee Orr, Phil Liebowitz, and Boyd Brown—officially established new Northern Division track and field records during the 1940 season according to an announcement made recently by J. Fred Bohler, chairman of the conference records committee.

Orr, Washington State's national quarter-mile champion, set a new standard of 46.8s. in winning the 440-yard dash at the Princeton invitation meet. The old mark of 46.9 was set by Lorin Benke, also a Cougar track star, in 1937.

Idaho's sensational miler, Phil Liebowitz, contributed a new record in the mile run with a sizzling 4:12.2 performance in the Northern Division meet in Seattle during May The previous record of 4:12.4 was set by Ralph Hill of Oregon back in 1930.

The final record-smashing performance was delivered by Boyd Brown, Oregon javelin hurler, in the Big Ten-PCC meet in Evanston, Ill. The Webfoot veteran tossed the spear 232ft. 7in., a full foot and a half further than his own record set last year.

* * *

Prestige of Coast league baseball took a walloping recently when the Salem Senators of the Western International League nosed out the hapless Portland Beavers in a grudge contest in the Rose City. . . .

Ron Harris, three sport star at Idaho, has decided to drop football this season in favor of basketball and baseball. The husky Vandal won his letter as a halfback last year. . . .

Gene Caddey is still at it. The former Washington Husky swimming star recently broke the Pacific Northwest record in the 100-yard breaststroke during the Pacific Northwest Amateur Swimming meet held at Chelan. Wash.

Add tongue twisters, sophomore gridders Orville Zielaskowski, of Oregon State, Anthony Balchunas of Washington, and Pete Hecomovich of Idaho. The latter is a particularly promising prospect. . . .

Arland Schwab, Oregon State boy signed by the Portland Beavers, seems assured of an infield job next year no matter what kind of a shake-up hits the Vaughn street outfit. . . .

The WSC Cougars have 25 lettermen returning for their gridiron outfit. Perhaps this accounts for enthusiasm of Pullman supporters who expect Hollingberry's outfit to finish in the first division this year. . . .

Cowie Brothers Capture First Race in Stars

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—Finishing with a clear lead of almost three minutes, Rambunctious II, of Los Angeles, took the opening race of the International Star Class yacht championship series here yesterday.

The Los Angeles harbor craft was sailed by the Cowie brothers, James and Gordon, and finished ahead of the San Diego entry, Whitecap III.

Three boats were close behind the two leaders. They were Southern Lake Michigan boat, Gale, Scout II, of Newport Harbor, Calif., and Twin Star, of Willmette Harbor, Ill.

Order of finish of the other 13 entries was: 6—Jade, West San Francisco Bay; 7—Cene, Puget Sound, Wash.; 8—Warlock, Santa Barbara Channel; 9—Roulette, Hawaiian Islands; 10—Fo Fo, Great South Bay, N. Y.; 11—Suzette II, Lake Ontario; 12—Kuuipo III, Waikiki, Hawaii; 13—Brownie, Lake Arrowhead, Calif.; 14—Concubine, Nassau, Bahamas; 15—Lulu, Santa Monica, Calif.; 16—Kurush II, Flota De La Habana, Cuba; 17—Paran, East San Francisco Bay; 18—Stella Maris, Gravesend Bay, N. Y.

The craft raced again today, and will every other day through Sunday except Friday. Each day the 10-mile course will be changed.

Catcher's Claim Dropped

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21 (AP)—The executive committee of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues yesterday ruled out a $1,500 salary claim by Catcher James Holbrook against the Albany, N. Y., team of the Eastern League. The decision reversed a finding by W. G. Bramham, Association President, and may be appealed to baseball's high commissioner, Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

All-American March In Men's Doubles Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 21—An All-American men's march to the finals was assured here at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday when the only two foreign entries in the National Doubles field were defeated by unseeded American entries, while the four top-seeded United States teams entered the second round play today with little difficulty.

Seeded No. 1 in the colorless foreign list, G. Lyttleton Rogers, Irish Davis Cup star, and his American partner, Frank Froehling, lost in straight sets to Joe Hunt, Davis Cup doubles player for this country a year ago, and his Californian teammate, Ted Olewine, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

W. C. Choy, Chinese player from England, and John Palfrey, Brookline, brother of Sarah Palfrey, lost to the young junior pair, Earl Bartlett, New Orleans, and James Evert, Chicago, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 6—1.

This match was one of three five-set affairs of the day, and the young junior team again proved this year to be one of youth prevailing over experience.

Bartlett Junior Star

Bartlett, recent runner-up in the National juniors at Culver, teamed with Everts, another junior player and schoolboy star, fought back time and again to keep in the running.

No. 1 seeded team of Frank Parker and Don McNeill in the domestic group gained the second round play without lifting a racket as John Gow and Arthur Prochaska, New England team, defaulted.

Bobby Riggs and Welby Van Horn, seeded second, raced through their match with Tom Jansen and G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2, in order to watch Bobby Feller pitch for Cleveland against Boston's Red Sox afterward.

Lose Set

Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer continued the march of the seeded pairs by downing Norman Drake and Al Stitt, capable Massachusetts combination, 6—0, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Fourth seeded Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff lost the opening set to E. Victor Seixas and William Vogt, young Philadelphia junior pair who won a junior doubles tournament in Pennsylvania, before running out the next three sets easily. The score was 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

One of the closest-fought matches of the day found Jack Mahoney, former University of Virginia athlete, and Bob Decker, Boston, upset Gil Hunt, ninth ranking singles player in the country, and William Clothier, 2d, Philadelphia, in five sets. Mahoney and Decker, playing for the first time together, began clicking in the third set, after losing the first two and being down 3—1 in the third, and ran out the match, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7, 6—3.

Kovacs Barely Edges

Considered a darkhorse team in the tournament, Frank Kovacs, sensational singles player of the year, and Eddie Amark, California partner, were forced to the limit to overcome Sumner Rodman and Harrison Rowbotham, second-ranking New England team from Boston, before winning, 5—7, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. The New England aggregation, playing top-form tennis, caught the almost seeded Californian combination off balance before Kovacs and Amark staged a comeback.

Billy Talbert and George Toley advanced to the second round by edging S. A. Fitch and Jim Roberts, Boston, in four sets, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

In the women's first-round play, seeded teams in the domestic and foreign groups advanced without the loss of a set.

Women Advance

Alice Marble and Miss Palfrey led the group of favorites by easily defeating Nancy Amory, Beverly Farms, and Joan Humphrey, Manchester, 6—0, 6—1.

Second seeded, Pauline Betz and Margaret Osborne turned back Mrs. George Wightman, former women's champion, and Mrs. Gerald DuPont, 6—4, 6—2, while Virginia Wolfendon and Pat Canning won by default. Helen Jacobs and Mary Arnold lost one game to Helen and Ann Knowles, Beverly Farms.

Foreign favorites, Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott (England), defeated Mary Fuller and Phyllis Richards, Boston, 6—3, 6—2, while Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Sylvia Henrotin, France, won over Molly Van Wyck, Ipswich, and Mary Lou Ward, Beverly Farms, 6—0, 6—1.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Foxx No. 1 Man in Majors

Ever since we can remember, baseball has been calling Jimmy Foxx a remarkable fellow. So prominent has he been in the American League through the past 10 years it seems impossible to sit down before a typewriter and pound out anything new about him, other than to emphasize the fact that he gets more remarkable as his career progresses.

Foxx's value to a ball club rises far above the mechanical side. As a team man and inspirational force for young players, the one-time Maryland farm boy has few equals in sport. Although many times laboring under handicaps, he never complains. The big slugger often walks to the plate to take his swings when he should be sitting on the bench. If all Red Sox players had his durability, Joe Cronin would not need a trainer.

Always Hustling

One of Foxx's strong points is his hustle. Regardless of the score or the position of his team in the pennant race, he always gives his manager 100 per cent hustle. Of course, after all, that is precisely what a ball player gets paid for, and is no more than a pilot has the right to expect from the men under him. But, just the same, the big leagues are well stocked with men apparently ignorant of this unwritten law.

There have been few players more versatile than Double-X. During his 16 springs, summers and falls under the big top, he has played every position on the diamond. Recently his value as a team player was brought out when he threw aside a first baseman's glove and donned mask and mitt. It was a Red Sox emergency. Yet, when Cronin asked Jim to take up the slack behind the plate, the veteran slugger would have been justified in refusing. And Cronin could not, and would not, have said a word. But Foxx is like that. He would pitch if he thought he could help the club.

Chasing Ruth

With 497 homers, Foxx now stands as runner-up to Babe Ruth in the all-time four-bagger hour glass. Only last week Jim passed Lou Gehrig. No other right-hand hitter has ever threatened the Foxx pace. Now the query arises, can the Red Sox star touch Ruth's brilliant high of 714?

Without stopping to think about it, one would instantly reply in the negative. However, if you knew Foxx as Boston critics have learned to know him, you would not give up so easily. True, he needs 217 to catch the Babe, and this is his sixteenth campaign. He would have to hit 36 in five of the next six seasons and do 37 or better in the sixth to go ahead of the Yankee ace. This is a big order, but Foxx is a big man with durability, speed and ever-increasing power. He is hitting the ball harder today than he was 10 years ago, by his own admission.

Close to Top

Hub fans want to know, also, can Jimmy spark the Red Sox into the next World Series? Cronin's pitching staff, which labors under the handicap of short fences at Fenway Park, has shown little improvement since the half-way point in the schedule, yet the club is in third place and close enough to the top to win with a September sprint.

They may win or lose with Foxx. If Jim can continue to blast opposing hurlers as he has during the past week, and also stand up behind the plate, the Sox may come through for the pennant-hungry Boston public. Their ability to score runs is amazing—even monotonous to the daily inhabitants of Fenway. You get dizzy watching runners circle the bases. In a recent stretch of five games, the Sox four-bagger total was 14, and in all the team totaled 134 bases over that period. Sixteen of their 70 hits were doubles and three were triples.

Cronin has discovered a promising young southpaw in Earl Johnson, formerly of St. Mary's College in California. This is the boy's first year in organized ball, but no one would know it by his actions on the rubber. Bill Fleming, late of Hollywood, figures to help the Sox. Joe Heving, the bull pen artist, is now starting and winning. Perhaps, after all, this is a Boston year.

McNeir Cracks Perfect 200 For North American Crown

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—Sportdom will travel a long way before it finds another champion with the background, color, and "heart" boasted by trapshooting's new North American clay target king—Forest McNeir of Houston, Texas.

Lela Hall, the charming housewife from Strasburg Mo., won her fifth North American feminine crown yesterday at the 41st Grand American, and Fred Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., grabbed his fifth professional title, but all the talk today around the big cartridge carnival was about McNeir.

High Wind

The Texan, wearing a high, stiffly-starched collar, paid no attention to a high wind as he cracked 200 straight to beat the best in the land for trapdom's toughest title. It was the only perfect count of the day, and it gave McNeir a championship he had tied for in 1920 and 1935, only to lose in shoot-offs.

But today he wore the royal robes, and the trapshooting world will tell you he won 'em the hard way.

Back in 1910, McNeir hit the headlines for the first time. He saved a fireman, dangling from a "live" wire in a Houston fire, and received the Carnegie Gold Medal for heroism—the only living person ever to win that honor. He still carries the $1,000 gold piece.

Olympic Team Member

Ten years later he was a member of the U. S. Olympic trap team which won at Antwerp. That same year he won the British championship with the first perfect score ever shot in the British Isles, taking permanent possession of a solid gold sugar bowl placed in competition by Queen Anne in 1703. The cup was put up first for rifle shooters, passed through the muzzle and breech-loading days, traveled on through the muzzle loading shotgun stage, and finally fell before McNeir's perfect count.

Mosbacher Takes Three Firsts To Win Midget Title

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Knickerbocker Yacht Club of Port Washington clinched the Scoville Cup and the Midget Yacht racing championship of Long Island Sound yesterday when Robert Mosbacher, youthful Knickerbocker skipper, won three races in the series of five. He also won the opening race Monday.

The four victories gave Mosbacher a total of 40 points, 12 more than Harvey Conover's Larchmont entry. The Manhasset Bay crew, with Phillip Smyth as skipper, is third with 27 points. Conover took two third places and one sixth yesterday while Smyth was second twice and fourth once.

The fresh northwest winds caused trouble for many of the ten entries. The Indian Harbor entry of Greenwich, Conn., piloted by Richard Elder, parted a headstay in yesterday's first race and the Noroton yacht, with Owen Torrey, Jr., as skipper, split its mainsail in the second race. Alfred Pitt's Stamford entry never was better than fifth in any race.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 20

International League

Newark 6-5, Montreal 0-3 (second 13 innings).
Jersey City 5-2, Toronto 2-0.
Rochester 6-6, Baltimore 1-2.
Syracuse 6-2, Buffalo 1-9.

American Association

Indianapolis 8-4, Milwaukee 0-0.
Minneapolis 10-3, Toledo 6-4 (second 6 innings, curfew).
Columbus 18, St. Paul 4.
Kansas City 5 Louisville 2.

Texas League

Dallas 7, Houston 0.
Oklahoma City 4, Shreveport 0.
Beaumont 8, Fort Worth 1.
San Antonio 5, Tulsa 4.

Southern Association

Birmingham 8-7, New Orleans 1-8 (second 11 innings).
Nashville 11, Knoxville 8.
Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 4.
Little Rock 12, Memphis 3.

Eastern League

Hartford 3-2, Albany 0-3.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Elmira 1.
Williamsport 12, Scranton 11.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 12-1, San Francisco 0-3.
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 8, Portland 3.
Hollywood 5, Oakland 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	70	41	.631	
Brooklyn	65	47	.580	5½
New York	56	52	.519	12½
St. Louis	56	53	.514	13
Chicago	58	57	.504	14
Pittsburgh	55	55	.500	14½
Boston	44	67	.396	26
Philadelphia	37	69	.349	30½

Results Aug. 20

St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 3.

Conner Named Commissioner Of Southeastern Conference

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21 (AP)—Martin Sennett (Mike) Conner, former Governor of Mississippi, was named First Athletic Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference yesterday as the 13-school federation moved to meet charges of proselyting and subsidization.

Under one-year contract at an unspecified salary, Conner takes office Sept. 1 "with a view," the conference said, "to eliminating abuses and to insuring clean, wholesome, amateur competition in all intercollegiate sports.

Professionalism

"Some conference members, particularly those enjoying spectacular football success, have been accused of professionalism. Last winter there was controversy over allegations of "freshman snatching."

Conner told a gathering of conference coaches, athletic directors and other officials he would be no "czar."

"There will be no elements of dictatorship," he pledged. "The commissioner does not formulate policies or adopt rules. He simply sees that those rulings adopted by the conference are observed. His actions always are subject to appeal to the (conference) Executive Committee."

Conference President G. D. Humphries of Mississippi State College said the new commissioner would have no authority to levy fines or arbitrarily suspend offending schools, but might recommend to the Executive Committee. An affirmative vote of seven schools is necessary to suspend.

$10,000 Salary

Humphries explained salary, expenses, and rules under which the commissioner will work, would be determined at a meeting of the Executive Committee in Memphis Sept. 20. Previously it was understood the salary would be $10,000 annually, with a like amount for expenses.

Conner plans headquarters at Jackson, Miss., where he is a lawyer. He retired as Governor in 1936, after a four-year term.

The conference includes Alabama Polytechnic (Auburn) Institute, Florida, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Kentucky, Louisiana State, Mississippi State, University of the Mississippi, Mississippi State, University of the South (Sewanee), Tennessee, Tulane, and Vanderbilt.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Red Ruffing and Ernie Bonham, Yankees—Former won 12th game of season and latter second as Yanks beat second place Tigers in both ends of double-header.

Ken Keltner, Indians—His homer with bases full beat Red Sox and gave Bobby Feller his 22nd victory of year.

Elden Auker, Browns—Scattered eight Washington hits to beat the Senators, 6-3.

Ed Smith, White Sox and Wally Moses, Athletics—Former pitched three-hit ball to beat Athletics in opener and Moses stole home in 10th to give A's even break.

Frank McCormick, Reds—His single in the ninth scored two runs and beat Giants, 3-2.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Issued only three hits and no walks in beating Phillies, 4-0.

Debs Garms and Paul Waner, Pirates—Each got three blows to help dump Bees by 6-3.

Clyde Shoun and Lonnie Warneke, Cards—Hurled Cards to double victory in crucial series with Brooklyn.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cleveland	70	46	.603	
Detroit	66	51	.564	4½
Boston	63	53	.543	7
Chicago	59	53	.527	9
New York	59	53	.527	9
Washington	49	65	.430	20
St. Louis	48	69	.410	22½
Philadelphia	44	68	.393	24

Results Aug. 20

St. Louis 6, Washington 3.
Cleveland 11, Boston 6.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3 (10 innings).
New York 4, Detroit 2.
New York 4, Detroit 2.

Semipro Baseball

National Tournament, at Wichita, Kan.

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 20

Glendive, Mont. 3, Wilmington, Del. 1 (eliminated).
St. Louis 3, Springfield, Ohio 0 (eliminated).
Wichita Stearman 11, Clarksburg, W. Va. 0 (eliminated).
Duncan, Okla. 4, Chicago 3.
Stillwater, Okla 3, Racine, Wis. 1.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
August 21, 1940

The Budlongs Gamely Saw It Through

Snows Fell, Roads Closed, Hunger Came. Yet These Two Stayed on the Job

By Betty Budlong
Women in the Wilderness—6

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a member of the Southwestern National Monuments "family" and the wife of a field man, you have learned to plant in your current home roots that are easily pulled up and readily transplanted. For it is an event if you spend more than two years in one location.

We were stationed at Canyon de Chelly National Monument just two years and three months. My husband was the Custodian and my unofficial title was Honorary Custodian Without Pay! During that period we lived for a time in a Navajo Indian boys' dormitory, then in a remodeled chicken house. Finally the Park Service built a beautiful, modern home in which we had been luxuriating for nearly four months when the news arrived.

Bob came into the house one day and announced, "We're being transferred!"

I was more or less prepared for such a contingency. So I managed, in my normal voice, to ask, "Where are we going?"

"To El Morro, a real pioneer Monument."

"Oh, the Spanish Inscription Rock. What fun! But you say it's a pioneer Monument. What do you mean by that?"

"Just wait and see!" my husband answered grimly, and by his tone I knew that an adventure was in the offing.

A Droll Homecoming

In an orgy of packing we amassed our worldly goods in the back of the pick-up truck until it groaned under the tremendous load. It was October, a bleak, dreary day, when we swung off the highway at Gallup, New Mexico, and bounced over the sixty-mile stretch of adobe road to the entrance of El Morro National Monument. Through the gate we rumbled, around the point of massive Inscription Rock, up a sharp slope. And there behold—a house! But surely this leaning, box-like structure wasn't the Custodian's residence. It couldn't be! The road ended abruptly at its door, and my heart sank.

"A storage place maybe?" I cast an imploring look at my husband. He cut the switch and grinned. "Behold your new home!" And home this little cabin was to be for three exciting years.

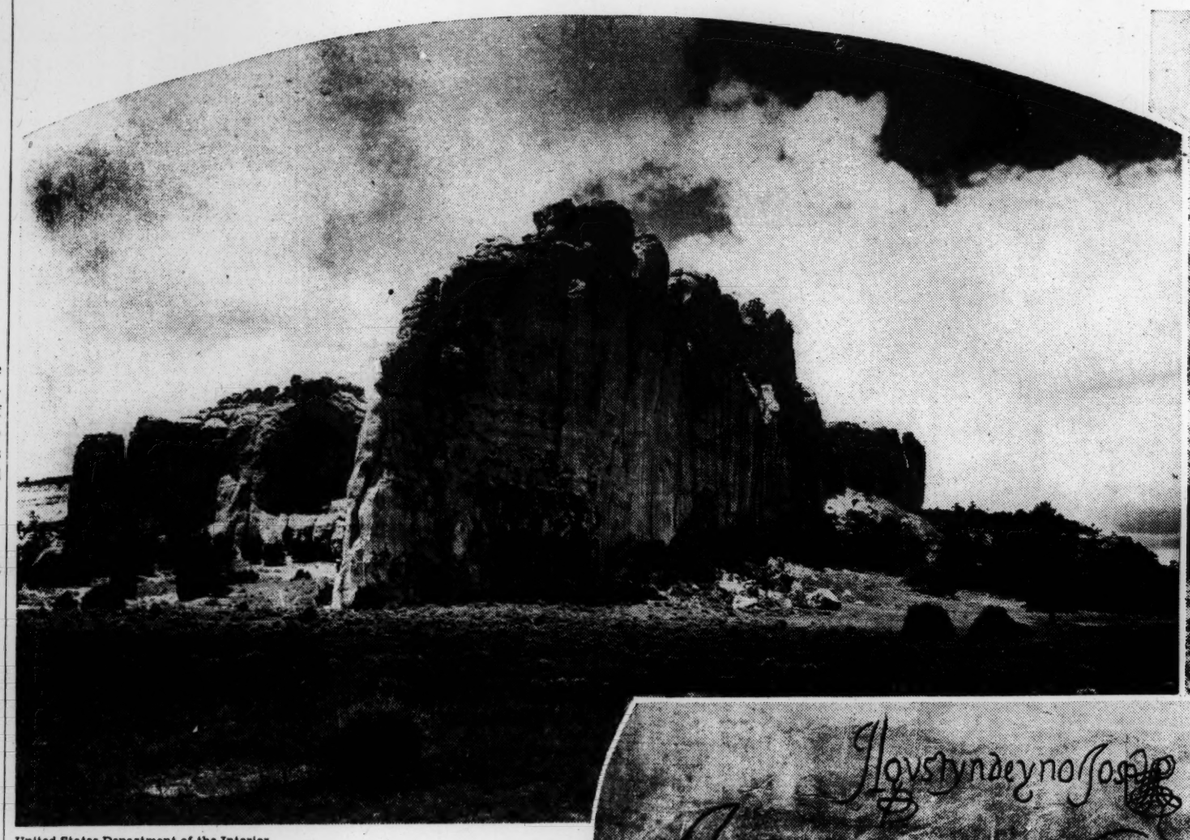
A few hours later, the Ranger who had come down with us drove off in the empty truck, and we were left alone in the cabin—facing the monumental job of getting organized in quarters that were easily measured by inches.

Everything But the Piano!

We had no furniture to speak of. Just a bed, a table and two benches. But the other impedimenta more than made up for this lack, as they included a console radio, photographic equipment by the cartonful, an enormous bird-cage containing two cockateels, a filing cabinet, books, a typewriter, not to mention our personal effects. For a long minute I stood in the midst of this bedlam and made my decision. "Let's eat!" (We've found it a perfect panacea for countless ills!) Feeling much happier after we had eaten, we relaxed angularly among the mountains of stuff that had yet to be "arranged."

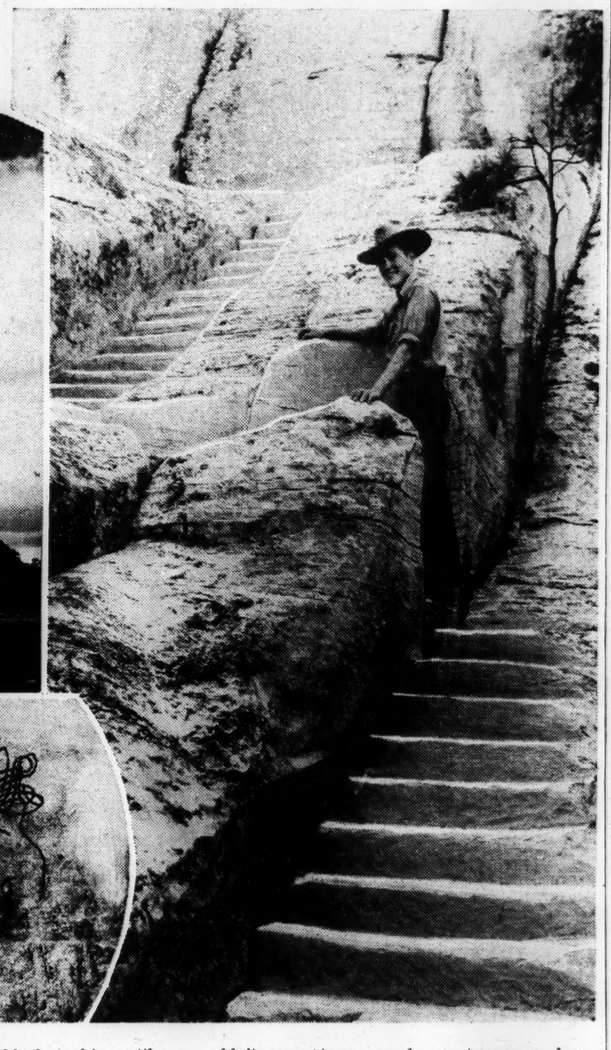
"Isn't it lucky," Bob remarked, "that you didn't have your grand piano sent out?"

"If only it were here," I sighed.



United States Department of the Interior

This is El Morro, the National Monument in New Mexico of which Mr. Budlong is custodian. His wife Betty, despite many hardships, declares that housekeeping trials mean nothing when one can look up at the beauty of a rainbow over this great rock landmark in the desert, when one can watch a waterfall tumbling off of it, or see the cloud shadows moving across its brow. El Morro is also known as Inscription Rock, because its sides bear the signatures of ancient Indians, Spanish Conquistadores, and early frontiersmen. At the right is a sample inscription, dated 1629. The stairway pictured here is cut out of solid sandstone on the each side of the Rock.



"How nicely they would have gone inside it!" I indicated the boxes and cans of food that stood waist-high in one corner.

Immersed in the dishpan later, I discovered for the first time the view from our window. A broad piñon and juniper-dotted valley flowed away to the Zuni Mountains in undulating serenity. El Morro Rock rose—sheer and a little breathtaking—scarcely three hundred feet from the cabin; and as I watched, a Golden Eagle wheeled slowly over the point, came to rest on a ledge of rock, and quietly folded his wings. I thought, "Life here will be lovely!" and turned back refreshed to the business at hand.

Getting Settled

The house was divided into two infinitesimal rooms. One we promptly named the "blue-room" because so much sky showed through the holes in walls and ceiling. It had, until recently, been a one-car garage, and now it became our bedroom. There was no space in which to set up a stove; and many a night I was quite sure I had climbed into an icebox by mistake for, at 38 degrees below zero, a cement sidewalk is cosy compared with unheated sheets!

The other room, whose over-all dimensions were 9x14 feet, became kitchen, dining room, living room, dressing room, bath (a tin wash basin in one corner), office and photographic darkroom. The free floor space measured 6x3 feet—when the benches were pushed under the table. In order to enjoy even this great an area of vacancy we had to transfer all the perishables to the "blue-room" in the morning, when the temperature would permit, and, of course, bring them all back at night so they wouldn't freeze.

Our water supply was a pool at the base of the Rock. We chopped a hole in the ice and drew the ice-flecked water in buckets. Bob entered the cabin one day and pointed to the contents of a bucket. "Perfect specimen!" he laughed. A most ominous looking creature was swimming vigorously around. "Oh, it's quite harmless," he reassured me, "just a water-dog or salamander." Hundreds of them infested the pool. When I learned this my thirst rapidly diminished in intensity. And later on, when we began to watch the minute "wild-life" darting about in our water glasses, I simply closed my eyes and gulped!

Laundry Day a Nightmare

Laundry day was a virtual nightmare. Every drop of water had to be carried to the cabin and heated on the little wood-burning cookstove. Things froze in fantastic shapes before they were on the line; and I spent most of the time dashing into the cabin to thaw out numb fingers. One afternoon a full line of cracking clothes collapsed in the dirt, and I practically followed suit upon finding it!

By and large, the act of living was simple and effortless—a question of merely reaching from one room to the other and performing varied tasks from a fixed point. Meals flew from the stove to the dining table. Dishes remained where they were—to be washed and slipped under the table to the pantry. Bob sat on at the table, cleaned a tiny corner of it, lifted his typewriter off the floor; and lo!—he was in his office.

For several weeks after our arrival, we had no means of transportation. Snow and rain fell by turns, and the adobe road became slippery and almost impassable. One morning an intrepid visitor came in and, with him, Bob drove back to Canyon de Chelly where he picked up our own car that had been left behind for repairs. On his return our food was replenished, though we still awaited the new pick-up with which we expected to bring in our winter supplies. Christmas was approaching and its aftermath was to give a tragi-comic twist to our life at El Morro.

That first Christmas at El Morro was a festive one. A little piñon tree, gayly decorated, stood on the table. And though a dismal rain fell slanting against the window, the cabin was cheerful and cozy. During the day the only neighbor we knew, who lived 25 miles away, came up to see us. He mentioned having made a trip to Gallup for his winter supplies.

"That truck we've been waiting for hasn't arrived yet," said Bob, "but I'm going to take the seat out of the sedan, drive in to town tomorrow, and load her to the ceiling!"

"We have food enough to last only a month," I added. "Spring comes late in this country and we don't want to take any chances."

"You're quite right," our neighbor agreed, "and this rain is probably a forerunner of real weather."

Snowed In

Later that afternoon Bob prepared the car for an early start in the morning. Our consternation knew no bounds when we awoke to find a foot of snow on the ground. My husband made a hurried reconnaissance of road conditions. "The main road is passable but the car can't buck the drifts on the north side of the Rock," he reported.

We each took a shovel and worked furiously all day in an attempt to clear our lane. Tons of snow lined the drive, and by nightfall we had cleared three-fourths of the distance—but all in vain. That night another six inches of snow fell, completely obliterating our day's work. We sat helplessly by and watched the storm continue for three days and nights. The sun struggled through then and glistened on a white, drifted world, four feet deep in snow!

Our next move was to ration food, for the chances of reaching civilization grew slimmer as every other day or so brought new and violent storms. From "the catalogue" we ordered skis and snowshoes. These the mailman brought to us on horseback—a round trip of twenty-eight miles.

By the end of January points of yucca were nibbled down to snow level by hungry animals, and we found rabbits lying starved and frozen under nearly every tree. Juncoes hovered around the cabin door pecking at the crumbs I threw out to them. Our situation was likewise growing desperate. And February was two weeks old when the larder disclosed half a sack of flour and two cans of fruit—nothing more.

A few evenings later we sat disconsolately listening to the news on our battery-run radio. Suddenly we heard, ". . . it is reported that many Navajo Indians are stranded in the Zuni Mountains by heavy snows. Planes have been dispatched with food which will be dropped to the stricken people . . . ." At that moment we heard the drone of a motor. The plane roared overhead, but there was no welcome thud on the cabin roof as of a side of bacon or a can of beans! "Aren't we in the category of 'stricken people'?" I moaned, pulling my belt up another notch. "Listen!" Bob had his ear glued to the radio. ". . . a special bulletin: the personnel of the El Morro Emergency Airfield reports acute food shortage. The road from there to Gallup was cleared this afternoon . . . ." The Airfield was only four miles from the Rock!

"Now to bring home the bacon *and* the beans!" It was the next morning. And Bob was fastening on his snowshoes. "I don't know when but I'll do it somehow."

With mingled hope and misgivings I watched him disappear over the hill. Feeling like the old woman who swept her house and found a sixpence, I burrowed in corners until I had located a partly filled can of ancient cookies and a half empty tube of anchovy paste—Christmas spoils. I tried spreading the paste on the cookies. It was ghastly! So for two days I munched on the two foods separately, and for two nights sat by the light of a stump of candle, gasoline for the lamp having long since expired. During that time, no living soul came near the cabin, and my world seemed to revolve endlessly around wastes of snow and a gnawing stomach! On the afternoon of the third day, I saw a figure toiling up the slope. When my husband stepped through the door I wailed joyously, "Oh, I'm so glad to see you, but where's the food?"

Last Stage by Sled

"It's on the way. I got it as far as the Airfield in a hired truck—from Gallup, of course, unloaded it, then hiked to Frank's—and he promised to bring the stuff over on his sled. Incidentally, if you ever saw as much food all at once, I'll eat my hat!"

I could have eaten an old shoe at that stage of the fast but it wasn't to be necessary. Just before dusk a homemade sled, drawn by two mules, pulled up to the door. Box after box came into the cabin until we couldn't move without stepping on food—half a ton of it!

With the arrival of spring, our tourist season began. This ushered in a new order of things. We had no Ranger to help us, and yet somehow 3,000 people had to be taken on orderly trips around the Rock and given translations of the ancient Spanish inscriptions. I now found myself a Ranger-receptionist. These were hectic days, with people swarming around our two-room home from dawn until long after dark.

So our first year at El Morro drew to a close—a year that was rich and full beyond measure. Hardships mean nothing when you have the beauty of a sudden rainbow, a waterfall tumbing off the Rock, or cloud shadows playing on the Mountains. We are modern pioneers—my husband and I—living in superb surroundings. And we love it!

This is the last of six Wednesday articles.

Canada's Women Busy Filling War Chests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peachland, B. C.

"War chests" filled with canned fruits and vegetables, warm clothing and blankets are the goal of British Columbia's Women's Institutes as a war savings contribution. When J. B. Munro, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, appealed for the conservation of fruits and vegetables for consumption later on, Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, Superintendent of British Columbia's Women's Institutes, asked each institute member to pledge herself to set aside 10 extra jars of fruit. "Such effort," she declared, "may be worth many war bonds."

These local War Chests are to be kept in the individual communities, but itemized lists of their contents will be sent to Victoria where they will be kept on file, so that needed supplies can be called for when required.

Responding Enthusiastically

There are 5,000 members of the B. C. Women's Institutes, and if each fulfills the pledge asked by their Superintendent, there will be 50,000 jars of food ready for use, all made without any drain on the financial resources of the country.

There is every indication that the versatile Women's Institutes, organizations of rural women, are enthusiastically responding to this challenge. With the fruit season now in full swing, berries, peaches, plums and apricots are pouring into the waiting jars. Some housewives who have canning outfits are offering to do fruit for others who have not the time or facilities to contribute, but who are quite willing to supply materials and tins. Jams and jellies are also being made, while the plentiful supply of vegetables found in B. C. gardens is likewise being utilized to fill the rural War Chests.

Making Quilts

Busy country women have already made over many garments and much bedding for the refugees of war-torn Europe. A recent call for blankets by the Red Cross received a wonderful response. But it is in the making of something out of nothing that these rural women have shown their skill. Most attractive patchwork quilts have been made out of old print dresses. Sewing machines hum as the busy workers match and stitch the pieces together with long strips from the same print dresses. Fillings are made from old counterpanes, or other soft material, while the backs are made from bleached flour sacks.

In the same way attractive blankets have been made without the central filling. They are made from blocks made from woolen underwear with the tops of socks furnishing the pattern.

By such work, as well as by making garments from second-hand clothes, these rural women are proving that they can make a substantial contribution to the common good even though they may be unable to buy war bonds or war savings certificates.

Peaches and Cream Three Times A Day—With Variations

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the glories of summer is a bowl of sliced golden peaches, sprinkled with fine sugar and blanketed with thick sweet cream. And it's only one of dozens of good dishes you can spring on the family if you'll try cooking with peaches.

In the course of preparing good things to eat, you may have added chopped peaches to your favorite muffin or waffle recipe; served broiled savory peaches as a meat garnish (feeling very cosmopolitan); baked and stewed them for desert. But the best peach combination of all, I think, is peaches and cream.

In our family, peaches always mean peaches with cream, no matter whether it is breakfast, lunch, or dinner that is in the offing. The peach dish may be served with cream plain, whipped, flavored, or made into a sauce or dressing. Or else the combination is cooked together, and half the time we use sour cream.

Starting with breakfast then, this is the breakfast cake I make for the special treat that is expected on Sunday mornings.

Peach Breakfast Cake

Crumb mixture
½ cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup chopped nuts
3 tablespoons butter
3 peaches
1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
⅔ cup sour cream
3 tablespoons shortening melted

Sprinkle crumb mixture or bottom of greased 8x8x2 pan; slice peaches over. Sift dry ingredients together. Mix egg, cream and shortening. Combine mixtures quickly; do not beat smooth. Spread batter over peaches. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 20 to 25 minutes. This should serve 6 but the four of us finish it up.

Proceeding to Brunch, a popular meal in summertime when the chance for a morning snooze comes oftener, this dish combines the fruit and main course.

Peaches and Cakes

¾ cup sifted flour
1½ tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
2 eggs, slightly beaten
Thinly sliced peaches, sugared
Whipped cream

Sift dry ingredients. Mix milk and eggs, and combine mixtures, stirring smooth. Use a frying pan about 7 inches wide. Grease well with butter. Pour enough batter into pan to make a thin layer on bottom. Brown cake quickly on both sides. Carefully remove to hot plate and bake another thin cake. Keep baking cakes and stack with alternate layers of sliced peaches. Make 2 piles of about 6 cakes each. Cut stacks in thirds in pie-shaped wedges and serve with whipped cream.

Here is a delicious "bread" pudding—made mostly of stale cake, cookie or coffee cake crumbs. You could use bread of course, and it's so good it really doesn't need the elegant sauce poured over, except on company occasions.

Peach and Orange Pudding

1 cup sugar
½ cup water
Rind 1 orange
Rind 1 lemon
½ cup orange juice
Stale sweet crumbs
6 to 8 small peaches

Cook, sugar, water and rind until thick. Cool slightly and stir in orange juice. Butter a casserole or 4 large custard cups and cover bottom with crumbs. Cover with a layer of thinly sliced peaches; repeat until dish is filled, ending with crumbs. Pour sweet syrup over, dot with butter. Bake about half an hour in moderate oven (350° F.) until top is brown. Four large servings.

Whipped Cream Sauce

1 egg, separated
Few drops almond extract
½ cup heavy cream
3 tablespoons powdered sugar

Beat egg yolk and flavoring until thick; add cream and beat again. Beat in 1½ tablespoons sugar. Beat egg white until foamy; add remaining sugar. Fold into cream mixture.

With a hot soup and baking powder biscuits, this salad makes a delicious lunch—no dessert needed:

Peach and Avocado Salad

At serving time, arrange alternate slices of fresh peach, orange and avocado on a bed of shredded lettuce. Top with dressing of ¼ cup heavy cream, 2 teaspoons honey, dash of salt and 2 teaspoons lemon juice combined.

Letter for Sally

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She goes to the village an hour before
The afternoon train rushes in with a roar,
In a crisp linen dress and a jaunty beret
Like a wind-tilted poppy in summer array.
She stops at the corner for chocolate creams,
And chats with the girls about dances and dreams.
She watches the train with its shower of sparks
Make glad exclamations with little gold marks
As if it would shout to the people in town
That it carries a letter for Sally Jo Brown.

Then she loiters along to the Post Office, where
She walks to the window with unconcerned air,
As if she were thinking along a far trail,
And asks Uncle Danny to give her the mail.
He squints at the letter while feigning surprise
And queer little laugh quirks tug hard at his eyes.
He calls her by name and when saying the "Miss,"
He bows very low and employs emphasis
Although he has known her since she was but two;
This special attention is something quite new.

When taking her letter she smiles to convey
Some trivial thing in a nonchalant way,
And then, as she goes through the village, she treads
On a carpet stretched high above staid, prosy heads.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Ways to Serve Summer Squash and Snap Beans

Fresh native summer squash is plentiful in most markets in the United States now, and nearly every American housewife likes to use it in her menus while the supply lasts. Its distinctive, delicate flavor and succulence make it a popular vegetable for light summer meals. A summer squash is at its best when it can be cut easily, even with a dull knife; and it should be fairly heavy for its size.

Both the skin and seeds of summer squash may be used in cooking. Like other vegetables, summer squash should be cooked for as short a time as possible in as little water as possible. And the juice should be served with the vegetable.

Summer squash can be cubed and cooked in a small amount of water until it is tender (about 15 minutes) and then seasoned with butter or cream. Another way to fix it is to heat a little butter or some other fat in the kettle, dice some onion into the fat, and then add cubed summer squash, with a little water, and cook the mixture until the squash is tender.

Summer squash can also be sautéed in an egg-and-flour batter with a small amount of fat. This method preserves the succulence and brings out the flavor of the vegetable.

The main thing to remember about cooking summer squash is not to cook it so long that it breaks down into a pulpy mass.

Soda or baking powder should never be added to cooking snap beans, or to any other vegetable—for while these materials preserve the green color, they break down the texture, spoil the flavor, and cause large losses of valuable food elements. Leaving the cover off the kettle is just as effective a way of preserving the color, and does not have the other harmful effects.

Snap beans should be cooked in as little water as possible, for as short a time as possible; and there should be no cover on the kettle. This method of cooking preserves the flavor, color, texture, and food value. And sends a fine dish of beans to the table. The beans may be served buttered, creamed, in a casserole dish with other vegetables, in soups and salads—or even raw if they are sliced thin.

Many families like to have a supply of home canned snap beans to open up during the winter months. Beans may also be preserved by fermenting.

Barbara Pepper, charming young screen actress who currently plays Eve in "Forgotten Girls."

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Elizabeth Husted, Sem-pray Jo-ve-nay Co. Dept. 78, Grand Rapids, Michigan

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• $500,000,000 Promotion Seen as Prop for War-Distressed Trade •

Business and Industry

Consumer Credit Used by Third Of U. S. Non-Relief Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Approximately one-third of the non-relief families of the United States make use of some form of consumer credit, if 1935-36 is a representative period, the National Bureau of Economic Research estimates. Types of consumer credit covered in the survey which has just been released, include installment debt incurred in the purchase of commodities at retail, cash loans payable in installments, and charge accounts carried with retail merchants.

The data upon which the National Bureau has based its computations were provided in schedules of income and expenditure obtained from some 60,000 families scattered over a wide variety of communities in 30 states. Each schedule covered a full 12-month period during 1935-36 and showed whether the family interviewed had experienced a net increase or decrease in its outstanding debts during the year in question.

The estimates of the National Bureau are based upon a computation of the total number of families revealing a net change in debt during the year. They thus understate rather than overstate the totals, since they do not include families which made some use of credit during the year but found no increase or decrease in debts owed when comparing the beginning with the end of the year. The figures also do not include families on relief and single individuals.

Written for the National Bureau by Miss Blanche Bernstein, of its financial research staff, the report on consumer debt carries the title "The Pattern of Consumer Debt, 1935-36." It was prepared under the general direction of Professor Ralph A. Young, of the National Bureau and the University of Pennsylvania, as one of a series on the instalment financing of consumers being made by the National Bureau under grants from the Association of Reserve City Bankers and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Middle Group Largest Users

Miss Bernstein found that families in the middle ranges of income tend to use consumer credit more frequently than low-income or high-income families. The percentage of families in various income groups making use of consumer credit varied, she says, from "about 28 per cent in the income levels below $750 to a peak of almost 42 per cent for families with incomes of $1,750-2,000 and then declined consistently as income advanced until it stood at less than 23 per cent for families with incomes of $5,000 or more."

Another method used by the author to measure the concentration of borrowing was to compare the percentage of all the families studied which fell into an income group with the percentage of all borrowers which fell into the same income group. This comparison also showed that there is a tendency for consumer borrowing to concentrate in the middle range of incomes.

The comparison reveals, says the report, "that the income levels below $1,000 and those above $3,000 included a smaller proportion of families having a net change in consumer debt than of all non-relief families. The proportions of all non-relief families and of indebted families were about equal in the $1,000-1,250 group, but between this level and the $3,000 level the proportion of families having a net change in consumer debt was larger than that of all non-relief families. Almost 62 per cent of the families indebted had annual incomes between $1,000 and $3,000, 30 per cent fell below the $1,000 level, and 8 per cent had incomes of $3,000 or more."

Since the combined figures for all families showed an aggregate increase in the total amount of consumer debt outstanding during the period studied, another measure of the concentration of consumer debt by income classes was possible. This showed "that each income group below $2,000 had a share of the net increase in consumer debt more than commensurate with its share of the total income, and that each group above $2,500 had a less than proportionate share of the increase in debt. The income group between $2,000 and $2,500 had a share of the net increase in consumer debt exactly equal to its share of total income."

Raises Living Standards

Concerning the significance of the increase in consumer debt among nonrelief families as a group, Miss Bernstein says, "It is especially noteworthy that although families in all income levels increased consumer debt to a greater extent than they decreased it, lower-income families exhibited the strongest tendency in this direction during a period of economic expansion. Since lower-income families went deeper into debt for each type of credit as well as for all types combined, it would appear that consumer credit in the year 1935-36 was applied primarily to the raising of a standard of living in anticipation of increasing income, and with particular intensity by families whose need was greatest.

"We must, however, take account not only of the increased willingness of the low-income borrower to contract heavier obligations when he expects conditions to improve, but also of the lender's readiness to accept new risks during an expanding phase of a business cycle.

"Consumer credit does not, of course, provide a family with the means of offsetting forever the limitations of an income inadequate to meet the cost of all commodities purchased. Debts incurred must be paid off sooner or later, and families which during one period increased their purchasing power through the medium of consumer credit must during some following period decrease their purchasing power correspondingly. Perhaps it was with such considerations in mind that approximately two-thirds of all non-relief families refrained from using consumer credit during the period 1935-36."

"The fact that there was a net increase in consumer debt in every income level during the period 1935-36 should not be considered to imply that there was a net increase in total liabilities for each income group. On the contrary, since careful estimates show that American families effected a net saving of approximately $4,800,000,000 during the period under discussion, it is apparent that the net increase in consumer debt was more than offset by net increases in assets or by decreases in other types of liability.

"The data on savings, it is true, relate to all families, both relief and non-relief, so that only an indirect comparison can be made with the data on consumer debt presented in this study. Even with this limitation, however, the estimates indicate that at least for every income group above the $1,250 level the net increase in consumer debt was more than offset by savings and that the total net savings effected in these income levels exceeded $6,200,000,000. Families in the income levels below $1,250, on the other hand, had net dissavings amounting to almost $1,400,000,000."

Differences in Credit

Considerable differences were found among families in the kinds of consumer credit used. Thus, whereas at least one quarter of all non-relief families made use of installment credit in the purchase of commodities, only one-eleventh obligated themselves under cash loans repayable in installments and only one-ninth had charge accounts.

Income groups differed widely in their employment of these three types of credit. Only 12 per cent of the families in the lowest income level (under $500) used installment credit. The percentage of users rose to a peak of 32 per cent at the $1,750-$2,000 band, and then went down steadily. The frequency of cash loan debt also varied with income level, but not so consistently or so widely. The percentage of families using it ranged from 8 per cent in the income levels under $750 to a peak of almost 12 per cent in the $2,500-$3,000 class.

In contrast, charge accounts seem to be most useful as credit devices to low-income families. Here the percentage of borrowers reached its highest point—almost 18 per cent—in the lowest income group and then decreased steadily until it fell below 7 per cent for families with incomes of $5,000 and over.

"The markets for installment, cash loan and charge account credit," says the report, also "varied according to type of community. Installment debt was most widely used in all but the very largest urban communities and least in metropolitan areas and on farms. Frequency of cash loan debt, on the other hand, was highest for families living on farms and lowest for those dwelling in middle-sized cities. For charge account debt, families in villages and small cities showed the highest frequency, but were closely followed in this respect by residents of large cities and farms. Charge account credit, like installment credit, was less extensively employed in metropolitan areas than in any other type of community."

Power Output Jumps To New 1940 High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production jumped to 2,606,122,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Aug. 17, peak output for the year, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Power circles associated the increase, which countered seasonal expectations, with larger industrial demand in connection with the defense program. The steel industry, it was pointed, which is operating near maximum capacity, draws heavily on the nation's energy lines.

The gain lifted latest output .6 of 1 per cent above the preceding week's 2,589,318,000 kilowatt hours and 10.1 per cent above 2,367,646,000 a year ago.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute:

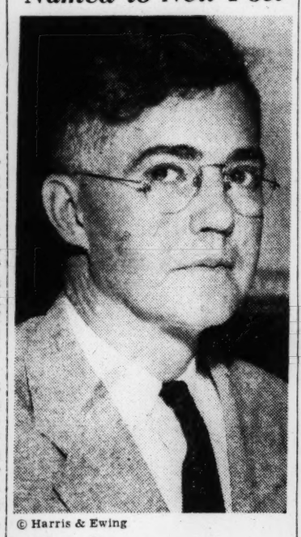
New England 3.1, Middle Atlantic 5.6, Central Industrial 16.4, West Central 8.5, Southern States 8.1, Rocky Mountain 18.2, Pacific Coast 5.

Department Store Sales Seen Rising This Fall

NEW YORK (AP)—A nationwide survey of merchants' opinion indicates expectations that department store sales will increase 7 per cent this autumn, the National Retail Dry Goods Association reported.

The organization said more than 92 per cent of retailers canvassed anticipate general improvement in business and employment in the fall on the basis of present conditions.

Named to New Post



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Paul H. Appleby

Former Assistant to Secretary Henry Wallace, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Undersecretary of Agriculture. He will succeed Claude R. Wickard, who will succeed Secretary Wallace in the Cabinet.

Gradual Rise Seen In Steel Orders For Defense Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel orders for national defense needs are slowly but steadily increasing although tonnages thus far are not significant, Iron Age reported in a weekly survey.

"Some companies," said the review, "which normally are not consumers of steel in any quantity are now entering the market for that metal, a development which indicates the nation's defense program is making some progress, however slow, and that plants making peacetime products are gradually changing over to defense products.

"Operations in the country's steel plants this week claimed a point to 90.5 per cent of capacity.

"In virtually all districts steel producers are attempting to reach higher operating levels.

"Steel buying the past week turned slightly upward, adding to backlogs which are topheavy for some products, but orders placed so far in August are running well behind the volume placed during the corresponding period of July.

"Some of the improvement in steel specifications seen in the last few days is coming from Detroit where automobile production is advancing sharply with output of complete cars started by Plymouth. Another factor in the improvement is export purchases from Great Britain.

"Efforts to open another defense bottleneck were being made this week in a move to have Congress pass legislation enabling the government to take over foreign-owned machine tools which, because of restrictions against their exportation, are being held at the docks or in the hands of American maufacturers. A substantial part of such machine tools required for defense needs to be those manufactured for Russia."

The Iron Age scrap price composite advanced 37 cents to $19, highest since the week of June 25 and 92 cents below the year's higher in the week of June 18.

Road Equipment Orders Are Placed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — A $250,000 order for 100 boxcars for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was reported by Pullman-Standard Manufacturing Company's plant at Bessemer.

Pullman-Standard is now at work on a $2,500,000 order from Illinois Central for 1,000 boxcars.

Frederic O. Reemer, Pullman-Standard Vice-President, said the plant would begin work in about 10 days on an order for 200 hopper cars for the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

Manufacture also will begin shortly on 25 cement cars for the L. & N. Railroad and 75 similar carriers for Southern Railway.

Other cement car orders yet to be filled include 50 for Seaboard Airline; 23 for N. C. & St. L., 15 for Central of Georgia and two for the Virginian Railroad.

L. C. Smith Earnings Show Good Gain During June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc. reports for the month of June consolidated net profit of $76,609, after all charges including depreciation and income taxes. This compares with net profit of $29,531 for June, 1939, an increase of $47,078, or 159 per cent.

H. W. Smith, President of the corporation, announced that unfilled orders on July 17 were at the highest level reached since 1918. The new model L. C. Smith typewriter, which was introduced to the public last October, has met with favorable public response as evidenced by the large number of unfilled orders, Mr. Smith stated.

Union Tank Car Gains

CHICAGO (AP)—The Union Tank Car Co., Chicago, reported net income for the six months ended June 30 of $1,074,967 compared with $976,436 the corresponding 1939 period. This was equivalent to 89 cents a share as compared with 81 cents a year ago.

Trade Plan Seen Getting HouseSanction

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite vigorous bi-partisan opposition to a $500,000,000 trade promotion program, Democratic leaders expressed belief that the nonmilitary measure for strengthening western hemisphere ties would receive House approval very soon.

The legislation, asked by President Roosevelt to provide a prop for war-distressed trade, would increase the Export-Import Bank's capital from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000 for loans to the American nations.

Loans could be made to the Governments of the western world, their central bank or, with Government backing, to private institutions for bettering market conditions and developing resources.

Representative Wolcott (R) of Michigan, leading the opposition, voiced fears that the benefits to be advanced by this country might fall into German hands.

"How do we know," he asked, "that South America will not be the broker through whom our money will be used to arm Germany?"

Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, called the measure "the most expensive and the most dangerous adventure that has been proposed for this Government to enter upon."

Chairman Steagall (D), of Alabama, of the House Banking Committee, contended it would improve American economy and at the same time would aid in this country's national defense scheme by placing other hemisphere countries in a position to aid the United States in time of peril.

Representative Rayburn of Texas, House Democratic leader, asserted that "if it costs $500,000,000 to put these people in the situation to defend themselves and to defend us, it will be money well spent."

Gold Imports Jump To $110,632,770 On Canadian Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Large Canadian shipments boosted gold imports in the United States last week to $110,632,770.

This was more than four times the size of gold movements into the United States in the preceding week, which was one of the smallest weeks since the war began.

In the week ended Aug. 14, shipments included $85,298,255 from Canada, $5,997,894 from the United Kingdom, $5,198,642 from Portugal, $4,513,795 from Colombia, $2,669,168 from Brazil, $3,280,030 from South Africa, and $1,381,170 from Sweden.

Gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve system for the accounts of foreign governments and central banks was reduced during the week by $5,753,106 to $1,652,723,637.

Silver imports also increased somewhat to $1,025,020, including $504,754 from Japan, $141,032 from Mexico, $133,711 from Peru, and $88,797 from Canada.

Export totals included $168 of gold and $168,493 of silver.

Decline in Crude Oil Demand Seen For September

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines estimated that 3,624,300 barrels of domestic crude oil daily would be required to meet the market demand in September.

This was 33,400 barrels less than the estimated daily demand for August and 104,100 barrels less than the actual demand in September, 1939.

The Bureau said that forecasts from exporters indicated this country would export 3,900,000 barrels of crude oil in September, compared with 3,700,000 in August.

Officials said the September domestic demand for motor fuel likely would total 52,900,000 barrels, or 7 per cent more than during the same month last year. September motor fuel exports, they said, would be slightly less than 40 per cent of those last year. They estimated September exports at 1,600,000 barrels.

Norwegian Interest Payment Announced

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Funds have been received from the Norwegian Government for the payment of interest due today on the Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent bonds of 1943, the National City Bank of New York announced.

License to disburse the funds has been granted by federal authorities, the bank said.

Of $20,000,000 originally issued, there remain outstanding $5,529,000 of the bonds.

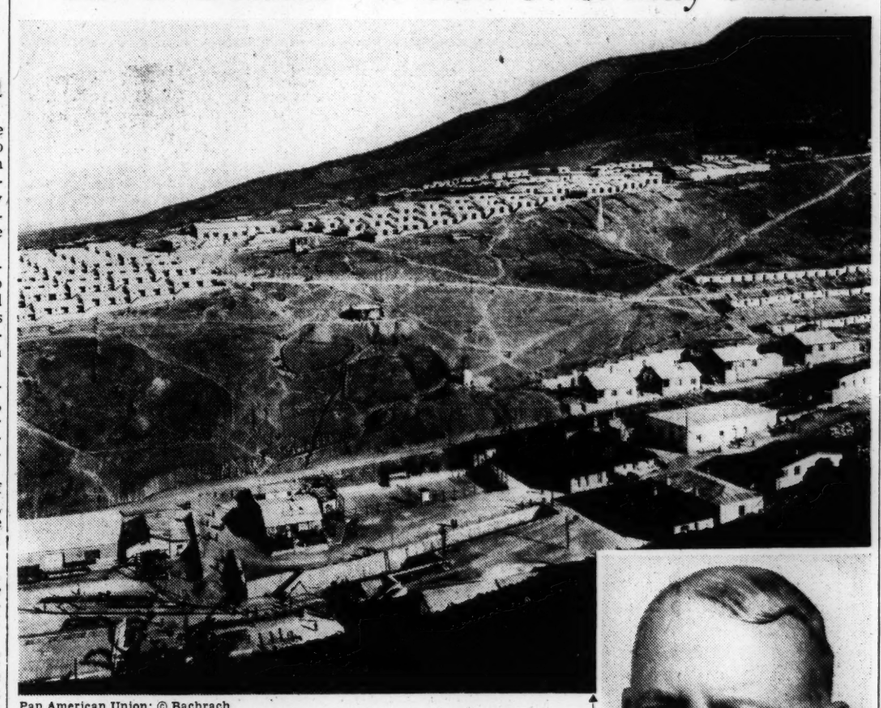
The bank commented the payment of the interest was "heartening to bondholders who have been in doubt about the safety of their investments in view of the extremely difficult conditions under which the Royal Norwegian Government is functioning."

Aug. 1 interest was met on the 6 per cent loan of 1944 and the 4 per cent loan due in 1963.

Middle West Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Middle West Corp., utility holding concern, reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $822,120 or 25 cents a common share, compared with $728,433 or 22 cents a share in the like period of 1939.

Tin in Bolivia—Which U. S. May Smelt



Pan American Union; © Bachrach

Upper: Tin mine in Bolivia. Lower: Simon I. Patino, President of the Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated, Inc.

Talks Begin for Erecting Tin Smelter in the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With world supplies endangered by European as well as Asiatic war, an old project for "all-American" tin, to be produced in Bolivia and smelted in the United States, is again reported under consideration by the two countries.

"Bolivia is the world's second largest producer of this ancient metal, now figuring so prominently in strategic-minerals defense requirements," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. "Number One in world markets is British Malaya, with the Netherlands East Indies in third place."

U. S. Buys From East

At present Uncle Sam buys almost no tin directly from Bolivia In 1938, only 11 out of Bolivia's 25,000 tons of exported tin ore were shipped to the United States, because neither Bolivia nor the United States has smelting facilities.

Nearly three-fourths of Bolivia's tin ore goes to England for refining. Mixed with other and higher-content ore from Nigeria, it is there made into such forms as bars, blocks, grains, scrap, and 'pig,' so-called because of the shape of the mold.

"While some of England's output is taken by the United States, the bulk of the tin consumed by this country (some four-fifths of the supply) comes from the East, where much of the raw material is treated in the country of origin," says the Bulletin. In the Western Hemisphere, Argentina has the only tin ore smelter of commercial size.

Variety of Uses

"Tin has a tremendous variety of uses in industry and warfare, as well as in the common everyday needs of life. In alloys it is found in all sorts of products, from refrigerator linings and tinfoil to automobiles, ships and airplanes; from metal beds to toothpaste tubes. Although quantities of the metal are consumed in containers for foodstuffs, oil, gasoline, etc., the tin used in 'tin cans' merely coats thin sheet steel. The cost of all-tin cans would be prohibitive.

"How vital is the production of tin in the machines of war is indicated by the fact that Japan, Germany and Italy have lately considerably increased their tin consumption, while nations at peace have lowered their purchases of this metal since the boom year of 1937.

"Following the outbreak of the second World War, Bolivian exports, in the first five months of 1940, jumped from two to more than three million dollars' worth, tin ore exports particularly showing a dramatic rise.

"In connection with the proposed plan to promote the tin industry within the Western Hemisphere, it may be recalled that projects for smelting tin, either in the United States or in Bolivia, have failed of completion because of the low content of the Bolivian tin ore and the consequent expense and difficulty of refining it. For Bolivian smelters, too, the problem is further complicated by lack of cheap, available fuel."

Mr. Patino Arrives

Senor Simon I. Patino, President of the Patino Mines and Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., arrived in New York last Friday to begin talks in Washington on the project for establishing a tin smelter in the United States Signor Patino, who is, reputedly one of the richest men in the world, said that it would probably cost about $2,000,000 to build the smelter.

During the World War, he recalled, he and his associates were responsible for the erection of a smelting plant in Brooklyn. The plant was closed down after the Armistice. He said that the reason why the smeltering of the Bolivian tin had returned to England was the lower cost of operating the smelter.

Signor Patino as President of the Patino Mines and Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., produces 53 per cent of Bolivia's total output. He said that Bolivia produces 36,000 tons of tin a year. However, this was not sufficient to supply the needs of the United States, which last year consumed 80,000 tons.

Army, Navy to Use 650,000,000 Feet Lumber for Housing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lumber manufacturers were informed that the Army and Navy would need 650,000,000 feet of lumber for construction projects which have been started or for which plans have been completed.

John W. Watzek, Jr., in charge of the Defense Commission's lumber section, outlined the requirements to the executive committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at a meeting here.

He stated that approximately 257,500,000 feet of the lumber, 75,000 doors and 195,000 windows had been authorized for Army troops housing, and that orders for all of it would be placed by Sept. 15. A large part already has been purchased.

Lumber for troop housing will consist of 37 per cent sheathing, 10 per cent siding, 15 per cent flooring and wainscoting and 38 per cent dimension and framing.

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Sweden Turns To Germany For Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's foreign trade has been adapted, as far as was possible, to existing conditions by a series of new trade agreements just concluded with Germany, Denmark and Norway, all on a clearing basis.

Although scarce details have been published, it is known that the new treaty with Germany provides among other things an increase of about 30 per cent in coal and coke deliveries from that country. Sweden used to import from Germany some 4,500,000 tons yearly, but also approximately the same amount from Britain, so the expected increase in German deliveries cannot make up, by a long shot, for the loss of British supplies and the present fuel shortage will continue to make itself felt.

To remedy this stringency, partially at least, the output of domestic fuel from the country's vast forest resources is being stepped up vigorously. Germany, in return is to quintuple her purchases of Swedish wood pulp and also to increase considerably her imports of timber and paper from that country. However, the Swedish wood-working industry is facing exceptionally hard times, for even now Germany cannot absorb more than about one tenth of its normal production, of which the incomparably larger part used to go to Britain, the U. S. A. and other overseas countries.

As a result of this and other factors—especially the persistent stagnation of the buildnig industry—it is feared that Sweden, in the coming winter, will have to cope with an unemployment figure seevral times as high as in past years.

Among the many interesting vices by which Swedish businessmen and engineers now attempt to meet the manifold difficulties resulting from the war, the replacement, on a large scale already, of ordinary motorcars and trucks by "gengas" vehicles (which are driven by charcoal, coal, or carbid aggregates) deserves special attention; even electrically driven cars, mostly lorries, are now coming into use here. Gasoline and oil—of which 90 per cent used to come from countries with which Sweden at present lacks communication—is strictly rationed and these restrictions have only just been sharpened once more.

Urges New Member On Defense Council To Oversee Finance

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A plea for appointment of a member to the National Defense Advisory Commission to supervise finance and keep private, rather than Government, capital flowing into vital industries was made in a statement by Frank R. Denton, President of the Mellon Securities Corporation.

Coupled with the plea was an assertion by the head of the securities sales unit of the $1,000,000,000 Mellon banking empire that under the present setup private investment capital "is stymied and radicals are given the opportunity to demand more Government credit and, eventually, the conscription of capital."

"When this comes," said Mr. Denton, "the Government becomes overseer of industry, both employers and employees, and we have taken a short cut to national socialism."

Mr. Denton asserted America's industrial system "can build armaments with any government in the world if given the opportunity," but that "industry can't produce and investment capital can't flow into peacetime or emergency expansions if Government spends more time devising hobbles than it does trying to encourage business initiative."

Lake Superior Ore Consumption High

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior ores during July totaled 5,493,961 tons, highest for any month since last December's 5,538,374 tons.

The figure, announced by the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association, compares with 5,212,699 tons in June, and 3,143,337 in July, 1939.

The consumption of Lake Superior ores to date this year totals 32,826,627 tons, against 20,114,223 tons in the comparable 1939 period.

Kansas City Southern

NEW YORK (AP)—Kansas City Southern Railway Co. reported for the first six months net income of $499,084, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 15 cents a common share, against $177,975, or 85 cents a share on the preferred stock in the comparable period a year ago.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 242,800
1940 volume to date 138,741,545
1939 volume to date 137,094,302

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Aircrafts, steels, motors and chemicals led an upturn in stocks today which carried most of the market higher.

Gains ran as high as three points in some instances toward the final hour, but the volume of transactions was restricted to a rate of only about 400,000 shares.

Commentators considered the Royal Air Force attacks on Germany and Italy to be the market's main rallying point, but the constant tide of domestic industrial activity also created optimism.

Among the prime gainers were United Aircraft, Sperry, Glenn Martin, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Phelps Dodge, International Nickel, International Paper, and Loft.

Rising in the curb were Aluminium, Ltd., Humble Oil, Stroock & Co., Bath Iron Works, Phoenix Securities, and American Cyanimid "B."

British Bonds Active

British Empire and some domestic rail bonds stepped forward at a lively pace today in continuation of a previous upswing.

The rally in British Empire loans—which got going well after Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday—lifted leading Canadian and Australian issues 1 to more than 4 points.

Among the gainers were Canada 2½s of 1945, Brisbane 5s, Canadian National 5s, Australia 4½s and Canada 4s. Also up 1 or more in the foreign list were Columbia 6s, Belgium 6s and Sao Paulo stamped 7s of 1940.

Investors showed more interest in rails. The carriers were expected to handle the largest autumn freight traffic since 1937, considering the high level of activity in heavy industries and expansion of armament factories.

Moderately higher were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s, Santa Fe general 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4½s, and New York Central 5s.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Pacific Gas 3¾s were up a shade in the utility section.

U. S. Treasury loans mostly traded at slightly improved prices.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market; Drought Seen Acute

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—A letup in flour business which was stimulated by last week's sharp price slump, permitted wheat prices to slip about a cent a bushel at one stage today but the market recovered partially before the close.

Profit taking and placing of hedges against limited quantities of new wheat offered for sale accounted for much of the moderately active selling. Strength in securities helped to support the market here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Rains in the last week benefited late crops in the central valley, the Weather Bureau reported today, but added that prolonged drought int the western great plains was becoming acute.

Ranges on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains were extremely dry. Irrigation water in some sections was short. Forest fires in Wyoming were reported to be the worst in the State's history.

In many sections eastward from eastern Kansas and Nebraska, the bureau said rains were sufficient to improve the moisture situation.

Heavy to excessive rains caused much flooding in the Piedmont sections of the Carolinas and Virginia, destroying many low land crops and damaging others.

Erie R. R. to Build 325 Freight Cars at Dunmore

SCRANTON, Pa.—Three hundred and twenty-five new milltype 70-ton gondolas will be constructed at the Dunmore shops of the Erie Railroad for the first time in the history of the system, R. H. Boykin, superintendent of the local division, announced.

Work on the new freight cars will be started Oct. 1. "The cars are being constructed primarily for use in the Youngstown steel district for shipments of steel," Mr. Boykin said.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—The recent confidence displayed by the securities market was accentuated today by Prime Minister Churchill's statement to Commons on the war. Closing prices were near the best for the day. Demand broadened for British Government bonds and Near and Far Eastern loans also advanced. Buying of industrial leaders was selective but the group maintained a firm footing. Kaffirs headed upward again and oil stocks, mostly Trinidad issues, were in good demand.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined 3 to 6 points today. Merchants placed hedging sales and liquidation developed in near-by positions.

Kroger Grocery Sales Gain

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Company reported sales of $18,835,438 for the four-week period ended Aug. 10, a 9 per cent increase over the $17,226,148 figure for the comparable 1939 period. Sales for the first eight four-week period totaled $156,770,923, against $145,366,700 for the similar period last year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	A'g 16
42¼	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¼	46¼	A'g 13
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.15e)	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13	13	13	A'g 13
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	40¾	39⅞	40¾	+1
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	1½	½	½	A'g 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	½	½	½	— ⅛
12½	4⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 19
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	9⅛	9	9	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	A'g 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L St (1⅛e)	10	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¾
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	152	152	152	+2½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(⅞e)	5	12	12	12	+ ½
9⅜	⅞	Allied Stores	3	6	5⅞	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	A'g 15
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	3	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1¾
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43⅜	43	43	A'g 20
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	15	15	15	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	56½	54½	56½	+2⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 16
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+1
2⅜	1⅞	Am Cable & R	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	95	94½	94½	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	A'g 17
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	24⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	43	43	43	+1½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	18	18	18	A'g 17
112½	1.0	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	121½	121½	121½	A'g 19
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	A'g 20
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 19
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	A'g 13
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	1	29¼	29¼	28¼	+1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅞
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
55	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21⅛	20¾	20¾	A'g 16
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13	13	13	A'g 20
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
223¼	10	Am Locomotive	15	127⅜	124½	123¾	+ ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	54	54	54	+3
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 19
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 17
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3¾k)	1	49	49	49	+ ⅝
54	28¼	APL $5 pf(2.81k)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	13	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 19
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	12	36½	35½	36½	+1
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	135½	135½	135½	A'g 20
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	+ ⅝
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	8	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13	13	13	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	70½	70½	70½	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	16	160¼	159½	159¾	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	73	73	73	+ ¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	74	74	74	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	17	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	+ ½
101½	83⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	39	37½	39	+2
8⅛	4¼	Am zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (3.40c)	60	20⅝	20	20½	+ ¾
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	+2½
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 14
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	39	38	39	+1
63	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 19
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅛	5	5	A'g 20
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¾k)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 13
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	9	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
23½	9¾	Atl Coast Line	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	A'g 19
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	21½	21	21½	A'g 20
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	—1½
9⅝	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 20
60½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	90	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
197⅜	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	16	147⅜	143⅜	147⅜	+ ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 15
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	8	7½	7½	A'g 20
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	12	30¼	29¾	30	+ ½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¾
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	62	78¼	76⅝	77¾	+1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118½	118	118½	A'g 19
24½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	+1
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17	17	17	A'g 20
11⅝	5¼	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	4	7½	7¼	7½	A'g 20
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
283⅛	127⅜	Boeing Airplane	7	133¼	131⅛	133⅛	+ ¼
198⅜	193¼	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 14
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25⅛	12⅜	Borg-War (½e)	5	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 12
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 20
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	8	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	18	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
39¾	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	10	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	A'g 17
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¾
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	26	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
35½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	4	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	26¼	25	26	+1¼
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ¾
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	11	7¾	7⅜	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
23¾	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	26	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
167⅜	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 19
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14	14	14	A'g 20
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	3½	3⅜	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	4	27½	27½	27½	A'g 20
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	46¾	46½	46½	+ ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	17	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅝
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅛	17	17	A'g 15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 14
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	5	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (3.4e)	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	30	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅞
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 20
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¼	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12¼	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 20
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 19
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	29½	29¼	29½	— ½
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)		46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 13
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 20
11¾	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun23
16⅛	9	Chisholm Cot	1	10	10	10	A'g 15
6⅝	2⅜	Childs Co	6	2½	2½	2½	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	57	73⅞	71½	73⅛	+2½
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	32	31½	32	+1¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34	32½	34	+1¼
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	32½	32½	33½	+2¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	10	11	10¾	11	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	A'g 19
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	15	15	A'g 14
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	5	20¼	20	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	20	19½	20	+ ½
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	21	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	79	79	79	— ¼
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 15
23½	14⅜	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	77	77	77	—1
48	27¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	A'g 20
108⅛	95	Coml Credit (4)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	37½	37½	37½	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 16
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
¾	¾	Com'th & South	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	05	56	55	55	A'g 20
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	3	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	106⅛	106	106	A'g 20
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 20
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	8	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15½	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 14
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 15
9⅞	4⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	A'g 20
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 14
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	3	3	3	+ ⅜
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	A'g 20
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	5	38⅜	38	38⅜	+1⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	5½	5¼	5¼	A'g 16
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	34½	34¼	34½	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	12	3	2⅞	3	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+1¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	52½	52	52	A'g 16
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	5	49	49	49	+ ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	12	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 17
73¼	35⅜	Crosley Corp	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Tide Water Oil New Financing Done Privately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tide Water Associated Oil Company for some time has been considering proposals for refunding the company's present funded debt of $34,750,000 of 15-year 3½ per cent debentures remaining outstanding of the $40,000,000 issue of 1937.

Arrangements have now been completed for this refunding and Tide Water Associated will sell $19,000,000 of one to 10-year serial notes, with an average interest of approximately 2 per cent per annum, and $16,500,000 of 15-year 2¾ per cent sinking fund debentures to a small group of banks and insurance companies.

The serial notes will bear interest of one-half of one per cent on the first year serial and gradually increase on each succeeding serial to the maximum of 2½ per cent for the ten year notes.

The interest on the notes and on the debentures will be payable semi-annually in February and August of each year.

The present debenture issue requires semi-annual payments through the sinking fund of $750,000 each plus a premium of 2½ per cent and may be called as a whole on payment of a premium of 5 per cent.

The new debenture issue may be called as a whole on the payment of a premium of 2½ per cent and their redemption through the sinking fund is without premium.

The new debenture issue does not call for payment of any part of the principal until 10 years after date of issuance and then $1,800,000 will be retired annually without premium.

At the maturity of the present issue there would be outstanding $17,500,000 principal amount of the 3½ per cent debentures, while at the maturity of the new issue there will be outstanding only $8,400,000 principal amount of the new 2¾ per cent debentures.

As a result of this refunding operation Tide Water Associated will save $3,328,050 in interest during the next 11½ years, the unexpired term of the present debenture issue.

The new securities were sold by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Lehman Brothers, acting for Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

Bethlehem Steel Co. Guarantees Workers 62½c Minimum Wage

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Co. has announced it would guarantee workers in its steel plants a minimum wage averaging 62½ cents an hour, effective Sept. 1.

The guarantee was posted, the company explained, to conform with the minimum wage fixed for eastern steel centers under the Walsh-Healey Act requirements on government contracts and to make the Bethlehem plants "fully available" for the national defense program.

A spokesman for Bethlehem said it was undetermined how many workers would receive a wage boost when the guarantee becomes effective. Average earnings, he added, have been well above the 62½-cent minimum.

The guarantee, it was pointed out, will apply to those employed on commercial as well as on government work.

Bethlehem—its orders swollen by naval and other government contracts—recently reported a pay roll of 110,000 workers and a record total of nearly $500,000,000 in unfilled business.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	33¾	35¾
Bank of Man (.80a)	14¾	16¼
Bank of NY (14)	314	321
Bankers Tr (2)	48½	50½
Brooklyn Tr (4)	68½	70½
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	85½	88½
Chase Nat (1.40)	28¾	30¼
Chem Br & Tr (1.80)	41	43
Commercial (.60)	163	169
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12	13½
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	47½	48½
Empire Tr (2)	42½	45½
First Nat (Bost) (2)	413¼	423¼
First Natl (100)	1685	1725
Guaranty Tr (12)	258	262
Irving Tr (.60)	10½	11½
Manufrs Tr (2)	33½	35½
Manufrs Tr pf (2)	51	53
Natl City (1)	23¼	24¾
N Y Trust (3)	99¼	102½
Public (1.20)	29	30½
Title G & T	2¼	3¼

Insurance Co. Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	113½	117½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	47	49
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
Am Equit (1)	16¼	17¼
Am Ins Newk (1.20a)	11½	13
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	43¼	45¼
Am Reserve (1e)	13¾	15¼
Am Surety (2½)	47¾	49¾
Automobile (1a)	33¾	35¾
Bal Amer (.20a)	3¼	3¾
Boston (16a)	580	605
Carolina (1.30)	27½	28½
City of N Y (1.20)	20	21½
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	24¼	25¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	32½	34½
Fid & Dep (4)	114	118
Firem's Newk (.40)	8½	9¾
Frank Fire (1a)	27½	29
Gen Reinsur (1a)	38	40¼
Georg Home (1a)	22¼	24
Glenns Falls (1.60)	40	42
Globe & Rep (½)	8½	9½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	9½	12½
Hanvor (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	23¼	24¾
Home Fire Sec	75½	78½
Home Ins (1.20a)	11¼	12¼
Homestead (1)	29¼	30¾
Knickerbocker (1a)	17	18½
Lincoln Fire	7¾	8¾
Maryland Cas	1¾	2¼
Mass Bond (2½a)	1¾	2¼
National12Fire (2)	60	62½
National Liberty (.20a)	52½	54½
New Amst Cas (3a)	6½	7½
N Hampshire (1.60a)	16	17¾
N Y Fire (.80)	45½	48
Nor East Ins	14¾	16¼
Nor River (1)	27¾	33¾
Phoenix (2a)	23¼	24¾
Prov Wash (1a)	73¼	76¼
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Revere (P In (-. 0a)	25	26½
Rhode Island Ins	21¾	23¼
St Paul Fire (8)	2¼	4
Springfield (4.20a)	225	230
Sun Life (15)	108	111
Travelers (16)	182	230
U S Gtd & G (1)	393	403
U S Fire (2)	18¾	20¼
Westchester (1.20a)	45	47

Board of Trade Data

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Board of Trade figures for the month of July follow:

Total imports £89,000,000; exports of British produce £9,000,000; reexports £2,000,000.

Value of imports £4,814,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '43-'41 Mch	102.15	102.15	102.15
1 3¼s '41	103.12	103.12	103.12
1 3¼s '45-'43 reg	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 3s '55-'51	110	110	110
8 2¼s '56-'54	102.21	102.14	102.21
13 2¼s '60-'55	107.16	107.11	107.16
1 2¼s '65-'60	106.8	106.8	106.8

Home Owners Loan

2 2¼s '44-'42	103.16	103.16	103.16
1 1¼s '47-'45	101.17	101.17	101.17

New York City Bond

42 3s '80	95¼	95¼	95¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	41	40½	41
32 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	87	88
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
67 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44¼	43½	44
5 Allegh Vlly 4½ '42	104½	104½	104½
2 Am&For P 5s '30	45¾	45⅝	45⅞
9 AmbIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102⅝	102¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109	109	109
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	106	105¾	106
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	27½	27½	27½
2 ArmDel4s '55	102	102	102
12 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105⅛	105⅛
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
23 ACLine 4½s '64	46¾	46½	46¾
1 Can Nat 3s '69 Jly	86¼	86¼	86¼
18 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	89	87¾	89
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Can Nat Rys 4½s '57	87	87	87
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Caro Cen 4s '49	63	63	63
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	35	35	35
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	107½	107½	107½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	44½	44½	44½
4 C & O ref 4½s '96 E	59¾	59⅝	59¾
1 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 C B & Q gen 4s '58	81	81	81
11 C B & Q 4s III '49	85½	85½	85½
5 C B & Q 3¼s III '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	94½	94¼	94½
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26½	26½	26½
11 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¾
11 CM & StP 4¼s '89 F	1¼	1¼	1¾
5 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	22	21⅞	22
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	2	2	2
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7	7	7
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	5½	5½	5½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	105	105	105
9 Childs Co 5s '43	100¼	100	100
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	36¾	36	36¾
2 Clear & Hahon 5s '43	85	85	85
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Clev & Pitts 4½s '77	64¾	64	64
7 Col & So 4½s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Columbia G 5s '52 May	24¼	24¼	24¼
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	105	104¾	105
2 Coml Mackay Inc '69	105½	105½	105½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Pere Marq 4½s '56	60	60	60
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	57	46¾	47
5 Phila Co 5s '67	109½	109½	109½
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
33 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	3	3	3
2 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	105¾	105½	105¾
6 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99¾	99⅞	99¾
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	51½	51½	51½
17 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	53	53	53
20 Purity Bak 5s '48	70	69¼	69¾
9 Readg 4½s '97 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	70¼	69⅞	69⅞
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	53	53	53
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	99¾	99	99¾
3 Republic Stl 5s '53	98	98	98
11 Republic Stl 4½s '56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Republic Stl 4½s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
16 StLIMASS&RAG 4s '33	108¾	108½	108⅞
11 St L S F 4½s '78	60	60¾	60
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	81½	81½	81½
1 SanDiego G&E 4s '65	64	64	64
1 ShellUn 2½s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Simpsons cv 4s '52	97	96¾	97
1 SouPac 4½s '68	104	104	104
10 SouPac 4½s '81	39	39	39
10 SouPac 4½s '69	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 SoPacific 4s '49	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 SoPac 3½s '46	55	54¾	54¾
5 SoPac4½s Ore '77	51	51	51
5 SoPac SPTer 4½s '50	45¾	45½	45¾
12 SouRy cv 5s '53	72¾	72¼	72¾
5 SouRy gen 4s '56	88	88	88
1 StRegis 5½s '48	53½	53½	53½
1 Swift 3s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Swift 3s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Swift 3s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Swift 3s '41	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Swift 3s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Swift 3s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Swift 3s '58	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Swift 3s '59	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	68	68	68
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	90	90	90
1 ThirdAveRy 5s '60	18½	18½	18½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107¼	107½	107½
4 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103	103	103
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '80	102	102	102
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	97½	97½	97½
5 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	79½	79½	79½
2 U S Steel 2.65s '55	102	102	102
6 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	101½	101¼	101½
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¼	101	101¼
2 Va & SW 1st 5s 2003	78	78	78
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	58	58	58
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	107¼	107	107
2 Warner Bros 6s'48	81½	81½	81½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	33½	33½	33½
1 West Va P&P gen 3s '54	46½	46½	46½
15 Westn Md 4s '52	102	102	102
8 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	84	83¾	84
3 Western Un 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
1 Western Un 5s '60	68	68	68
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Wis Cen 4s '49 ctf	22½	22½	22½
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	21½	21½	21½
12 Young S&T cv 4s '48	105¼	105⅛	105⅛

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	11	11	11
2 Antioquia 7s 45 C	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	10	10	10
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	10	10	10
10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	59⅜	59⅜	59⅝
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
13 Argentine 4½s 48	78	78	78
13 Argentine 4½s 71	65	65	65
5 Australia 4½s 56	43	42⅞	43
5 Belgium 7s 45	62½	62½	62½
5 Belgium 6s 55	63	62	63
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Brazil'C Ry El 7s 52	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Brisbane 5s 57	55	55	55
6 Buen A 4½s 57	45½	45	45½
1 Buenos A 4½s Aug 76	45	45	45
5 Canada 5s 52	95½	94¼	95½
1 Canada 4s 60	86	86	86
1 Canada 3s 67	74	74	74
14 Canada 2½s 45	85	84⅝	85
2 Canada 2¼s 44	87	86	87
2 Cdn Pac Mtg Bk 6s62asd	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Chile 6s '60	12½	12½	12½
18 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25¼	24½	25¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25½	25¼	25½
6 Copenhag 4½s '53	25½	25	25½
2 Denmark 6s '42	43	43	43
16 Denmark 4½s 62	38½	38½	38½
10 Italy 7s 1951	8	8	8
3 Japan 6½s '54	83	48	48
6 Orient Dev 6s '53	55½	55¼	55¼
1 Queensld 7s '41	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2 Rheinelbe 7s '46	80	80	80
2 Rhine-Main 7s '50	23	23	23
2 RioGrdeSul 7s '66	15½	15½	15½
2 Sao Paul City 8s '52	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
25 SaoPaulo St 7s '40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Serbs Cts St 7s '62	39¼	39	39½
2 Tokyo El P 5½s '71	9	9	9
5 Tokyo City Cts 5s '61	52	52	52
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55	55	55
17 Urug a 3¾s 4s 4¼s'78	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
1 ViennaCity 6s '52	42½	42	42⅛
1 Yokohama 6s '61	10	10	10
	57	57	57

Total today, 1,976,000; previous day, 2,822,000; week ago, 3,008,700; year ago, 5,385,725; two years ago, 6,465,450; Jan. 1 to date, 994,241,975; year ago, 1,038,208,325; two years ago, 1,142,191,780.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Reed Prentice pf	$5	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 21
Rep Stl cum pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Sim-Board Pub pf	$1	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 3
Vic Equip Co, $1 cum pf	25c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 5

Extra

Kimberly Clark	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Newmont Min (new)	12½c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31

Initial

Newmont Min (new)	37½c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31

Increased

Ches & Ohio RR	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 6

Interim

Glidden Co	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12

Irregular

Clark Cont	50c	..	Sep. 12	Sep. 6
Cutler Hammer	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 3
New Eng T&T	$1.50	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 10
Sunset Oils Ltd	C 1c	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 10
Welch Grape Juice	25c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 17
West Va P & Pap	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 10

Special

Bost W Hose & R	$1	..	Aug. 23	Aug. 22
Calif W Strs Ins	50c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31

Regular

Ala Pow $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Atlanta & Charl A L	$4.50	S	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Bang & Aroos RR pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 4
Bost W Hose & R	50c	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Briggs & Stratton	75c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Calif Ink	62½c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Canada & Dom Sugar Co Ltd	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Ches & Ohio RR pf	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Dan & Bisher Strs	30c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Dst Corp Seag	55½c	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Du Pont de Nemn pf	$1.12½c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 10
Elec Cont & Mfg	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Food Dealers Ind Bk (Brooklyn)	$1	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 20
Gilbert (AC) pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Glidden Co pf	56¼c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Indianap Wtr Co 5% pf A	44¢	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Jaeger Mich	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Joslyn Mfg & Sup	25c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Keystone Pub Serv Co $2.80 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Kimberly Clark	70c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Knudsen Cream pf	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Lang (JA)&Sons	17½c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Mesta Mch	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Mission Dry	15c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Motors Acc pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Nat City Lines	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Oahu Ry & Ld Do	10c	M	Aug. 31	Aug. 12
Ohio Finance Do 5½ pf	10c	M	Sep. 16	Aug. 12
Do 6½ pf	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Oneida Ltd	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 7% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 10
Penick & Ford	18¾c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Pet Milk	75c	..	Sep. 14	Aug. 13
Pioneer G Mines	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Do pf	10c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
P S E&G 7% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
P Serv NJ	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 3
Repb Stl pr pf	60c	..	Sep. 30	Aug. 30
Schen D 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Sunshine Mining	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Vict-Monaghan Co	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 21

Europe†	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Cables	$4.03½	$4.03	$8.2397
Switz'land, franc	.2261	.2260	
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0386	.0386	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0238
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925**	.1468
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2280	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2262	.2250	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4750	.4750	.9612
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8625	.8662	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal. **1929 average.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON Aug. 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 19 compared with Aug. 18, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $19,247,490.91 ($12,901,310.10); expenditures $29,133,824.52 ($33,170,640.60); net balance $2,592,277,843.28 ($2,370,781,331.20); working balance included $1,860,302,377.32 ($1,680,682,623.47); customs receipts for month $14,475,243.87 ($16,431,377.06); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $873,382,266.18 ($808,248,263.39); expenditures $1,263,864,942.79 ($1,413,736,163.14); excess of expenditures ($390,482,679.61); gross debt $48,973,538,784.66 ($43,853,317,153.91); increase over previous year $5,120,221,630.75 (no comparable figure); gold assets $22,759,805,566.06 ($19,368,483,010.70).

Utility Plans To Drop Two Of Its Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has approved a simplification plan under which two parent companies of the United Illuminating Company, which furnishes electricity to New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., would be dissolved.

The plan calls for the dissolution of the Illuminating Trust and the Illuminating Shares Company. The former is a voting trust composed of five trustees. Under the plan, the holder of two shares of Class A stock of the Illuminating Shares Company would receive one share of common stock of the United Illuminating Company.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A report by the Securities and Exchange Commission has been issued to stockholders of the Illuminating Shares Company explaining the plan of simplification of the United Illuminating System and why it has been approved. Also was an opinion and order passing upon the merits of the plan for purposes of the record.

"The plan discussed in this report," says the report to shareholders, "contemplates the dissolution of both the United Illuminating Trust and the Illuminating Shares Company. Under the plan the holder of two shares of Class A stock of the Illuminating Shares Company will receive one share of common stock of the United Illuminating Company. Scrip certificates will be issued in lieu of fractional shares of common stock of the United States Illuminating Company. It appears that the market value of one share of the United Illuminating Company is approximately equal to the market value of two shares of Class A stock of the Illuminating Shares Company.

"The commission has approved the plan by reason of the fact that the continued existence of the United Illuminating Trust and the Illuminating Shares Company does unduly and unnecessarily complicate the structure of the system and does unfairly or inequitably distribute voting power among security holders; the commission has also found that the plan is fair and equitable to the persons affected thereby."

Class I Railroads Are Placing Heavy Equipment Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads on Aug. 1, 1940, had 19,765 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced. On July 1, 1940, they had 16,933 on order, and on Aug. 1 last year there were 8,473.

The new cars on order on Aug. 1 this year included 11,565 box, 7,218 coal, 360 stock, 250 flat, 50 refrigerator, and 322 miscellaneous cars.

Class I railroads on Aug. 1 this year also had 168 new locomotives on order, of which 115 were steam and 53 electric and Diesel. On July 1, 1940, there were 124 new locomotives on order, of which 97 were steam and 27 were electric and Diesel. New locomotives on order on Aug. 1 last year totaled 118 which included 72 steam and 46 electric and Diesel.

In the first seven months of 1940, the railroads put in service 40,416 new freight cars compared with 10,302 in the same period last year.

Commercial Loans Rise $15,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $15,000,000 increase in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities was reported by the Federal Reserve Board for the week ended Aug. 14.

The gain, the second in as many weeks, brought the total in these cities to $4,461,000,000, which was $549,000,000 more than a year ago.

The biggest increases last week were $6,000,000 in each of the Boston and Cleveland Federal Reserve Districts.

Abitibi Power Sets Final Date for Bond Deposit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With over 60 per cent of bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, on deposit, the Bondholders' Protective Committee announced that it has fixed Sept. 14 as the final date for receiving deposits of bonds under the plan to terminate the company's receivership through a judicial sale of its assets. The sale of the property and assets is scheduled to take place in Toronto on Oct. 16, and is in accordance with the plan of procedure promulgated by the committee.

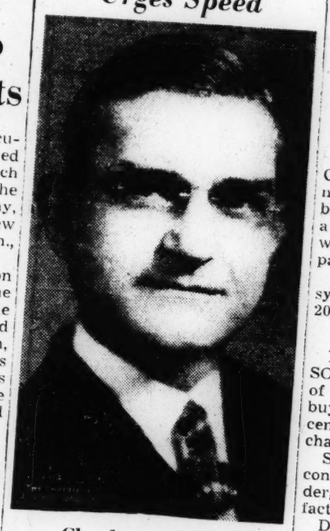
As the assent of only 50 per cent of the outstanding Abitibi bonds was required to declare the plan operative, the committee already has more than enough bonds on deposit to carry out its proposals. Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds are given the opportunity of participating in the plan by depositing their bonds on or prior to Sept. 14.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	128.15	26.78	21.80
Net change	−1.98	−.20	−.18
Previous close	123.17	26.58	21.62
1940 high	152.80	32.87	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Urges Speed



Charles R. Hook

U. S. Defense Plan Rests Upon Labor, Says Steel Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—"Upon improved employment relationship depends, to a very large extent, America's ability to arm for peace in the shortest possible time," declared Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Co., before the National Association of Manufacturers' Institute on Employment Relations at the University of Vermont here.

"We need the utmost production of vital materials in the shortest possible time. It certainly is not flag waving, but good common sense to encourage the removal of every possible obstacle to the production of essential defense equipment in these war-darkened days," he continued.

"America has vast stores of raw materials; we have the technical knowledge and the most modern industries in the world. We have the greatest number and the most skilled workmen in the world; working in harmony with unshackled management they can and will 'deliver the goods.'

"Good employment relations represent good business policy," Mr. Hook declared. "Most of our problems in industry are human problems. In the human element can usually be found the solution to those vexatious, bothersome problems which affect quality, output, cost and all the other factors of production.

"Corporations employ trained engineers to devise new and more efficient methods of production. Most companies maintain a staff of skilled research workers to explore the unknown realms of science in order to develop new products. The interest, skill and experience of the human organization represent the most valuable asset the company possesses.

"The employment relations program should be constant and continuing—an everyday job," he said. "It cannot be looked upon as a protective umbrella, to be used only when threatening clouds appear and stored in a dark closet when the sun is shining. The most effective employee relations programs are built slowly."

Auto Output Up 28 P. C. in 7 Months

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association estimated that retail sales of passenger cars and trucks during the first seven months of 1940 numbered 2,524,841 units, an increase of 28.3 per cent over the comparable period last year.

In its tabulation, the association listed the year's sales to the end of July as 2,147,952 pasenger cars and 376,889 commercial vehicles.

It placed July sales at 357,939 cars and trucks, 27.5 per cent above those of the same month last year.

McKesson & Robbins Will Seek Refund on 1937 Tax

NEW YORK (AP)—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., announced that it would seek a refund of $303,000 in Federal income taxes on "the fictitious income included by the late F. Donald Coster in the company's tax return for 1937."

Court proceedings following Coster's suicide

Army Scandal Brings Crisis In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 21 (AP)—Immediate measures to protect all Army headquarters and barracks against "any attack on public order" were ordered today after a conference of military leaders with War Minister Carlos Marquez.

The special precautions were taken after the arrest of Gen. Juan Bautista Molina, long a Rightist leader of the Argentine Army, in connection with an Army land buying scandal that has threatened a Governmental crisis.

The crisis developed to such proportions last night that President Roberto M. Ortiz, who retired from active service July 3, returned to the helm and called a Cabinet meeting at his home early today in an attempt to control developments threatening his regime.

Immediately after the meeting War Minister Marquez went to the War Ministry and conferred for half an hour with the Inspector-General of the Army, Gen. Guillermo Mohr, ordering precautionary measures in Argentina's six corps areas.

Meanwhile, high police authorities held a special meeting at police headquarters at which all police were ordered to their barracks. Special precautions were taken throughout the Capital.

The arrested Gen. Molina was mentioned in recent reports of attempts to seize the Government by force of arms.

Gen. Marquez ordered that Gen. Molina be placed under arrest for 60 days. It was the War Minister's answer to a letter Gen. Molina had sent to the Senate yesterday charging the War Minister had tried to clear himself of responsibility in the disputed land deal by "ignoble" means and by blaming other officers, among them Gen. Molina himself.

The crisis revolves about the sale to the Army of a tract of land for 2,450,303 pesos (about $612,500), or five times the actual value, according to the report of a Senate Committee investigating it.

Gen. Molina is a former chief of the Army's engineering division.

President Ortiz appeared to have taken the controls of his office firmly in hand after the crucial early morning Cabinet meeting. Apparently he was determined to retain his Cabinet in the face of charges in the Senate of "negligence and carelessness" directed against War Minister Gen. Marquez and Finance Minister Pedro Groppo.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with a leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes, Good Profits, Extra Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Dechla 545, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional-value Personal Christmas Cards, 50—with name—$1. Finest 21-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. WALTHAM ART PUBLISHERS, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 378, Boston, Mass.

MAKE BIG PROFITS daily. Sell 50 assorted Personal Christmas Cards for only $1.00. 14 box assortments 30c up. Odd cards 2½c each. Send for Free Samples exclusive $1 line Personal Cards and distinctive Imprinted Stationery. Request $1 assortment on approval. New England Art Publishers, 114 North Abington, Mass.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. James Art Studios, 440 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON

Adjacent to The Mother Church

Attractively Furnished Housekeeping Suites

1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.

Rates Upon Request

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

15 Norway Street, Boston

KENmore 0482

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME open to children; opportunity to attend good public schools; exceptional attention given to care and guidance of children. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

HOUSES FOR SALE

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, double garage; beautiful trees, gardens; reasonable. GALLE, 38 Iroquois Road. Tel. Tuckahoe 3600.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

YOUNG LADY offers services as companion or secretary; business training, driver's license; good cook; quiet, reliable; go any place. L. B. S., Bloomington, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL HOUSE

122 BOWDOIN STREET

Opposite State House Boston

3-room apts., dinette kitchenette and tile (shower equipped) bath; also 1 room and bath, 2 fully automatic elevators, oil heat. Resident superintendent and wife on premises will show these apartments at any time. For full information call

Capitol 6560

PAUL M. DOVE

BOSTON 6-room furnished apartment; near The Mother Church; references exchanged. Ken. 2911.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Seven and eight-room apartments, two baths, Longwood section; owner-management; restricted. Ph. Longwood 2218.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share present apartment or select another with woman; $25 monthly, including meals. Eckert, Tel. Chestnut 9538.

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

2-ROOM furnished apartment for sale, near The Mother Church; first-class condition. Box D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully decorated furnished apt., 5 large outside rooms, closed-in sleeping porch; janitor service. Asp. 4717.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Watch This Space for

GOOD USED CARS

'40 Ford Club Cabriolet $745
'39 Ford D. L. 4-Door Sedan 545
'36 Buick Sport Coupe 295
'34 Buick Coupe 165

HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.

PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele. Fall rates after Sept. 2; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY—Christian Scientist is offered home in suburban New Jersey, in return for light household duties; refined family of three adults; references exchanged. Box P-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS

Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Ave. Corner 29th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

THEATRICAL family wishes adaptable woman who would enjoy caring for two school-age children; also to assist housekeeper; must be active Christian Scientist. Write Box F-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—Suburb of Boston; state church affiliation, educational background, salary expected. Box 141, Belmont, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OLD house and barn recently modernized, but original lines not altered. 8 rooms, electricity, oil heat, modern plumbing, 2 fireplaces, spring water; 58 acres land, 30 cleared, 2 brooks; situated in Swanzey, 9 miles from Keene, N. H.; price $6000. Apply MRS. M. C. WILLIAMS, Winchester, N. H., R. D. 2.

HOUSES FURNISHED

READING, MASS.—Lovely single six-room house, bath, screen porch, garage, garden; excellent location. Asp. 8752.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME wanted singly or together for mother cat and four lovely kittens. Address MRS. MINNIE MAYNARD, Townsend Harbor, Mass., or Tel. Pepperell 346-11.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office, Room 701, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, until 2 o'clock, P. M., Daylight Saving Time, Wednesday, September 4, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the furnishing and erecting of Boiler Setting at the Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass. Charge for plans and specifications is $15.00 which amount is returnable to all but the successful bidder upon return of the plans and specifications. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for $250.00, payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A surety bond will be required. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Plans and specifications also may be seen at the office of the Consulting Engineer, D. D. Eames, 739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By Clifton T. Perkins, M. D.,
Commissioner

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG 21ST
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 134 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

EST — HENRY P. TOWNSEND — 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—New club residence for women — comfortable rooms, club lounge and sun-deck; rates $3.00 per day, $15.00 per week—lower in September. PRISCILLA ALDEN CLUB RESIDENCE, 246 Commercial St.

IN THE FOOTHILLS of the Green Mountains, ideal place for rest, vacations, own garden, crackerjack cook, peaceful village; from $16.00 weekly. THE TAVERN, Grafton, Vermont, Kingsley A. Perry, owner-manager.

LAKELANDS HOMESTEAD, STURBRIDGE, MASS.—165 acres, abundant food, improvements, use of camp and boat. Church transportation. $15 week.

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Charm of country and sea shore, attractive rooms, living room; near church. Miss A. F. Webster.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

PONIES FOR SALE

PONY well trained and completely equipped with child's new western saddle. Price $125. Box 733, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

COMPLETE REAL ESTATE SERVICE
ANDREW HAYE & SON, 135 North Ave.
Plainfield, N. J., Tel. Plfd. 6-1617

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished single double rooms, semi-private baths, private home overlooking Beacon-field Park. Free parking; meals optional. Asp. 0014.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, cool rooms near beach and church, $1 daily per person (2 in room); free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON—Cool room, suitable for business person or student; kitchen privileges if desired. Tel. KEN. 4330, Suite 219.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 190 Marlboro—New attractive single-double rooms; students, business or transients; right down town location. Com. 8246.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland Street—Attractive sunny front rooms; newly renovated; roof porch. ELIZA KINGSBURY.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Rooms, single or double, with privileges; cool, comfortable, quiet; convenient location.

N. Y. C. (702 West End) 94th Street (Apt. 4)—Single, clean, quiet homelike atmosphere; water; convenient transportation; gentleman; $4.75.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th Street (Apt. 48)—Cheerful, outside, midtown; convenient transportation; phone, elevator.

Tel. Asbury Park 8560 European Plan
THE LAUR-AL HOUSE, 3 blocks to Ocean. Facing Sunset Lake. 310 5th Ave., Asbury Pk., N. J. Convenient to Church and Reading Room

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Rooms in private family with 2 ladies, Christian Scientists preferred. Call Mid. 2929-W.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LYNN, MASS.—Opening for ambitious, intelligent saleswoman; 25 hours per week required; no age limit; commission above average. AVON PRODUCTS, INC., Tel. Lynn 3-7749.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Retaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady or be useful in refined family; unencumbered. Write Box C-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER COMPANION — Governess, musician, linguist seeks position. CARRY BURCERS, 11 Cornell Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

WELLFLEET On Cape Cod Bay. A few summer guests in private modern home. Address Mr. and Mrs. FRANK H. REMICK, Wellfleet, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

TWIN MTS., N. H.—Temples Home Sweet Home; home atmosphere, restful, modern; fresh milk, cream, vegetables, home-made bread. Tel. 1-23, Route 3.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Planning to Outfit the Children for School or College?

No need to worry where the money is coming from! Use Blatt's Easy Payment Stamp Account Plan and outfit the girl or boy from head to foot and pay in convenient weekly sums.

Department of Accounts—5th floor

M. E. BLATT CO.

Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

KENTS

RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY

Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices

1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

SPENCE RESTAURANT

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Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner

Open Air Dining in Addition to Our Main Dining Room. No Liquor Served.

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George Fangmann, Inc.

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Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
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RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.

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WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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When Better Laundering Is Done
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LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
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CRESCENT LAUNDRY

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QUALITY FOOD!

Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere

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NEWARK

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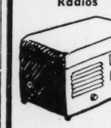

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Everything in electrical appliances and supplies

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Springfield Ave.

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You Are Invited
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Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy

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Crosse & Blackwell Date and Nut Bread 2 cans 29c

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It's Time to Look at School Clothes

ROSENBAUM'S

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COKE

South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

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A Complete Beauty Service

Gymnasium Facilities

615 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-9281

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

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Phone Ridg. 6-4400

C. C. S. Co., Inc.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

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State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

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Paint & Hardware Co.

House Furnishings

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Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

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Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products

Delivered in
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273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

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DOOR CHIMES, for Front and Back Doors

Very Special Value at 1.95

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Summit Servicenter

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Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

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35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon

MILK

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS

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WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

WOOD BROOK FARMS

Dairy Products

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TOY AND SPORT SHOP

An All-Year-Round Toy Store

New Toys as they are introduced to the trade

148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS

VANCE—*Florist*

321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service

J. S. IRVING CO.

239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

A-B-C SAFE-T-TONE PRINTS

FOR SCHOOL
19 Cents a Yard

BISSELL'S

210 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

O'CONNOR'S MARKET

Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.

Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods

FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES

3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919

Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers

Allentown, Pa.

One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST.
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Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service

THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.

1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181

Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos

OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

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PARKER'S

Fine Groceries and Candies

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS

554 Main St. Telephone 500

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Gifts of Quality

SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

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HOUSE OF QUALITY
600 EDGMONT AVE.
BEEF CO.

The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS
and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

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The Halle Bros. Co.

116-124 West 10th Street

ADVANCE
FALL SHOWING

Millinery—Dresses
Costume Suits

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.

Annual Sale Advanced 1941 Styles Fur Coats. Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

For QUALITY Call

Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers

402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS

BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES

926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c

Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished

FAME CAREFUL

Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

When Buying Milk

we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

Harolds
VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS

May We Serve You?

2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

REMODEL

your kitchen, your bathroom, your heating system.

Modernize on small monthly payments

HARRY S. LUTZ

211 BROAD STREET

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS

ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD—
Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance

JACOB N. SOKOHL

Life Insurance and Annuities

1600 Walnut St.
Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap

Phone OGONTZ 3290

Ogontz Laundry

Glenside Avenue Wyncote

KARP

Cleaning—Dyeing

We do our own Cleaning

Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

Buy
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL

Low Summer Prices
Use our Budget Plan

NUSBICKEL BROS.

NORTH HILLS

OLD YORK ROAD—
Hatboro

Phillips' Rexall Drug Store

YORK ROAD, HATBORO

I stop at Phillips' Rexall Drug Store on my weekly trips to Philadelphia because I like the quality and variety of flavors of their Home Made Ice Cream.

Laurence D. Shim, Echo Lake, Monroe County, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

SLIGHT BROTHERS

Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners

741 Yorkway Place Ogontz 4211

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.

Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

Prompt Delivery Service

READING

SAM HECKMAN

Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

Quality Clothing Since 1914

WEINER'S

MAURICE H. WEINER

739 PENN STREET

During the Hot Summer Months
SERVE
Saylor's Ready-to-Serve Foods. Potato Salad, Pepper Cabbage, Baked Beans, Pudding, etc.

Nice for Picnics and Luncheons

SAYLOR'S

Fourth and Penn Street Dial 6253

Save 10% to 50% in

POMEROY'S

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Now in Progress!

SCRANTON

ROSWELL PHILLIPS

Fire Insurance With Service

609 BROOKS BUILDING
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and

FLOWERS-BY-WIRE

"Flowers by Wire" The Mercury Way Guaranteed

Schultheis Florist

H. H. Burschel Estab 1880 J. J. Mirtz

Burschel DAIRY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Street

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SEWICKLEY

My! It's GOOD When It Comes From

Kleindienst's Home Bakery

436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.

Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream

Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products

OPEN EVENINGS

Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Anderson Automobile Co.

BEST bet's BUICK!

ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
It's Hegner's if it's Hardware
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

G. E. DIAL IRON, $8.95 and an ALL-Metal-Vented Ironing Table, $5.95

A $14.95 value for only $9.95 with your old iron.

SANKA COFFEE

REAL COFFEE...97% CAFFEIN-FREE.

Select Food Market

Tel. Sewickley 1900 510 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

INSURANCE

George W. deForest

Provident Trust Bldg., Phila.

CHEVROLET

RUMSEY'S

Yale and Rutgers Aves.

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.

Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.

Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

Phone Madison 530

INTERBORO LAUNDRY, Inc.

Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing

Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave. Lansdowne, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY

WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM

Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES

CLEANER and DYER

"Particular Service for Particular People"

CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

KISER BROTHERS

Stationery Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters

755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

YORK

ANNETTE BEAUTY SALON

38 South Beaver St.
Anna Strayer
Phone 6221

WEST YORK INN

- Breakfast
- Luncheon
- Dinner
- Guest Rooms

1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

FRISBY'S

Note our new range of prices.

- Surprisingly good Scotch dry cleaning at 49c.
- Surpasses all other economy cleaning.
- Standard service at 70c.
- Valet service at 95c.
- Suits pressed 35c.

Dial 2720 for free delivery 620 W. Market

"The Lingerie Shop"

We are now showing our fall stock of Sweaters, Skirts, and Sport Wear

19 SOUTH BEAVER ST.

YORK FUR COMPANY

Exclusive Member of the "FUR INSTITUTE OF AMERICA" in Pennsylvania.

31 NORTH GEORGE STREET
PHONE 7204

Visit
REINEBERG'S
For Your New Fall
Vitality
FOOTWEAR
51-53 South George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Admonition — *Ad'-mo-nish'-un* (*a* short, *o* as in obey, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This word is from the Latin *ad*, "to," and *monere*, "to advise or warn." It indicates bringing seriously to mind, in a gentle but firm way, some duty or obligation or possible failure.

Apostle—*A-poss'-'l* (*a* as in sofa, *o* as in odd).

From the Greek *apostolos*, "one sent forth."

Beloved (Matt. 3:17)—*Be-luv'-ed* (first *e* as in debate, *u* short as in up, last *e* short). When used as an adjective, "beloved" is pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Bosom—First choice in Webster's gives the pronunciation as *booz'-um* (*oo* as in foot, *u* as in circus).

Caesarea Philippi (Matt. 16:13)—Preferably *ses'-a-re'-a* (first *e* short, second long, each *a* as in sofa) *fih-lip'-i* (first two *i*'s short, third long as in ice).

Elias (Matt. 16:4)—*E-li'-as* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Galilee (Luke 1:26) — *Gal'-ih-lee* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *ee* as in feet).

The name is of Hebrew origin and signifies a "ring" or "circuit." A province of Palestine north of Samaria, Galilee covered an area of about 60 miles north to south, and 30 east to west.

Gabriel (Luke 1:26) — *Gay'-brih-el* (*a* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Literally, "man of God."

Horeb — *Ho'-reb* (*o* long, *e* short).

Literally, "desert, desolate." A name applied to Sinai, where the commandments were revealed to Moses.

Incarnate—As an adjective, *in-kar'-nat* (*i* short, first *a* as in arm, second quick-long as in chaotic). When the word is used as a verb, the *a* in the last syllable is long.

This adjective, a combination of Latin *in*, "in," and *caro* (*carnis*), "flesh," means "invested with bodily nature or form."

Jeremias (Matt. 16:14)—*Jer'-e-mi'-as* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in debate, *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Malignity—*Ma-lig'-nih-tih* (*a* as in sofa, first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity).

The Latin roots are *malus*, "bad," and *gignere*, "to produce." It indicates a disposition to do evil.

Messiah — *Me-si'-a* (*e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

Petros — *Pet'-ros* (both vowels short).

Simon Bar-jona — *Si'-mun* (*i* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus) *bar'-jo'-na* (first *a* as in arm, *o* long, second *a* as in sofa).

The prefix "Bar-" is an Aramaic one, and means "son of-"; it is incorporated in a number of familiar Biblical names, such as "Bar-timaeus" (son of Timaeus), "Bar-tholomew" (son of Tolmai), etc. It has been generally agreed by scholars that "Jona" is simply a shortened form of "Johannes" (John), the name given to the father of Andrew and Peter in the Greek of John 1:42.

Sosthenes — *Sos'-the-neez* (*o* short, *th* as in thin, first *e* quick-long as in debate, *ee* as in feet).

Vengeance (Isa. 61:2)—Two syllables, *ven'-jans* (*e* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

TRAPDOOR SPIDERS

Trapdoors, unlike other spiders, live not in webs but in holes which they dig in the ground. Each is a foot deep, has a strong hinged trap door, and is lined with smooth, waterproof spider silk. The eggs are laid in a silk bag at the bottom. There are 16 trapdoor species in America. Most live in the deep South, eight in California. A few eastern types are found as far north as Washington, D. C.

Where Would You Find—

1. A muscovite?
2. The Harrison Gray Otis House?
3. Greasewood?
4. The largest country in South America?
5. Putnam's Leap?
6. The Nile River?
7. King Frederick VI Coast?
8. Mongolia?
9. Red Cloud Mountain?
10. A baseball team known as the "Browns"?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

Thine, O LORD, *is the greatness, and the power and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O* LORD, *and thou art exalted as head above all.*—I CHRON. 29:11.

Daily Quotation

TO BE honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered, to keep a few friends but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim conditions, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

"You're handing it over to the army? But it never goes!"
"I know it doesn't, but they want it for a barricade."

Possibly

Epicure: "Was this mutton prepared with capers?"
Waitress: "I don't know, sir, but the chef's a jitterburg."

Golden Hours

"My time," said the magnate, "is worth $100 a minute."
"Well," answered his friend casually, "let's go out this afternoon and play $10,000 or $15,000 worth of golf."—Grit.

The Drawing Lesson

Teacher (to class): "Now, children, I want you all to draw a ring."
All the children did so except Tommy, who drew a square.
Teacher: "Tommy, I told you to draw a ring, and you have drawn a square. Why?"
Tommy: "Well, mine's a boxing ring."—Pasadena Post.

Not the Right Effect

Farmer Hawkins was complaining to his wife that he could find no old clothes to put on the scarecrow.
"Well," said she helpfully, "there's that flashy suit son wore at college last year."
"Yeah, but I want to scare the crows, not make 'em laugh."—Grit.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Chalk Is Made?

Chalk has been aptly described as "the dried mud of an ancient sea." It is a soft variety of limestone, (the name, chalk comes from the Latin calx, meaning "lime") and is made up almost entirely of the shells and skeletons of microscopic marine creatures. The sea is swarming with these minute organisms which eventually fall to the bottom to form a mud known as "deep-sea ooze." In the course of millions of years, under the enormous pressure of the sea-water above, the tiny shells become packed so solidly together as to become like rock.

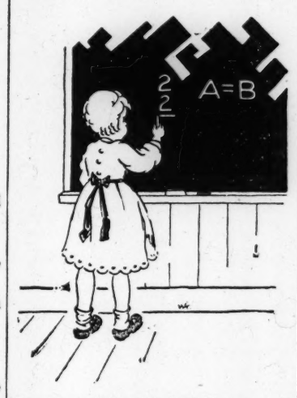
It has been estimated that there may be millions of **foraminifera**, as these microscopic marine organisms are called, in a single cubic inch of chalk. It staggers the imagination to think of the countless billions of these sea creatures required to form such great chalk beds as one in Texas which is 250 miles in extent and is 600 feet or more thick.

Formed on the sea bottom, shifts in the earth's surface raised the chalk deposits above the surface at some points, and as the water drained away, great mountains (like Ararat) and cliffs (like the white cliffs of Dover, England) of chalk are formed.

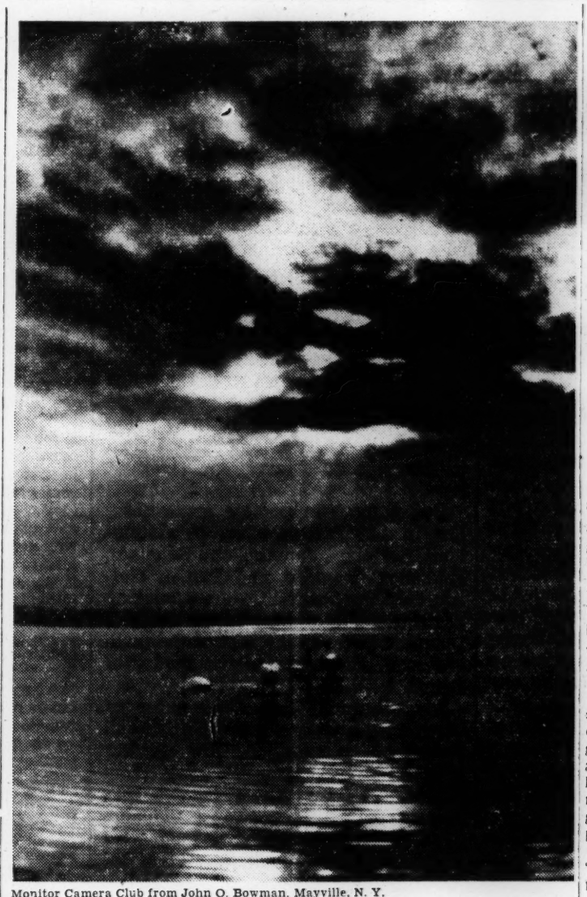
Natural chalk may be white, or of a yellowish tinge, or grey in color. Its chemical formula Ca O^3. It can be heated in a furnace, causing it to give up carbon dioxide, whereupon it becomes **quicklime**, which is used in making mortar.

After being ground and purified, chalk is known as whiting or Paris white, in which form it is used in making silver polish, paint, putty, and rubber goods.

French chalk is a kind of soapstone or massive variety of talc



known as "steatite." Tailors use it in marking on cloth and it is also used in making porcelain and glass.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Early Morning

Camera Club contributions to the Monitor Camera Club are welcomed. Prints should preferably be glossy, and one dollar will be paid for each one accepted.

Footnotes to History

The House of Windsor

What's in a name? Perhaps nothing; possibly, much. At any rate, the late King George V of Great Britain found enough of revulsion in his official cognomen to warrant a change in the name of the English royal family.

Harking back to the time of George I (1660-1727), King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover (Germany), is the birth of Anglo-German royal marital alliances. Later, in 1840, Queen Victoria, descendant of the House of Hanover, married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Wettin became then the regal surname, displacing Hanover.

Then, on July 17, 1917, at the height of anti-Prussian sentiment in the Empire, His Majesty, the fifth George, acting with the consent of his Privy Council, informed his people that henceforth the royal house should be designated as the House of Windsor. The title comes from Windsor Town and Castle, steeped in kingly tradition since the days of Edward the Confessor. More to fill the Englishman of today with a feeling of complete, historic ownership, no word more thoroughly Anglo-Saxon probably could have been uncovered.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Needy Neighbors

Scarboro, Ill.

Some years ago John Willer, a successful and respected wheat-grower living near here, had a good crop of spring wheat, almost the only good crop for miles around. During the winter he threshed and cleaned it carefully, but did not sell it. "I'll save it until spring," he said. "Seed wheat will be scarce then."

One April day a neighbor, living several miles farther out in the country, drove up to Willer's front gate and said he wanted to buy a load of seed wheat. As Willer hesitated, the neighbor said, "You needn't be afraid, Mr. Willer. I've got the money right here ready to pay for it."

"That's fine!" exclaimed Willer. "I'm glad you told me. Most of my neighbors need seed wheat this spring, but haven't the cash to pay for it. If they can't get the seed wheat on credit, they can't get it at all, and I want to help them. But if you've got the money, you can get the seed anywhere. So I'm going to ask you to drive on into town. You'll find plenty there."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

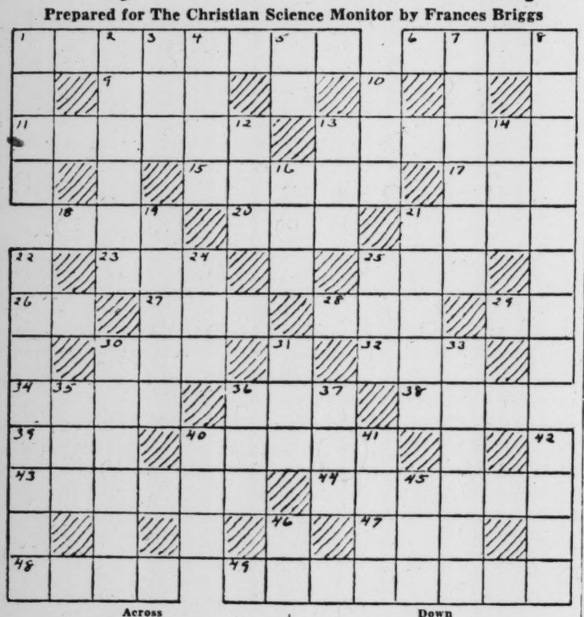
1. A native of Russia.
2. A square, hip-roofed mansion, attributed to Bulfinch, on Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
3. A small prickly shrub found on the alkaline plains of the western U. S.
4. Brazil; exceeds the continental United States by 250,000 miles.
5. In Putnam Hill Park, Greenwich, Connecticut; stone steps down which General Putnam galloped his horse in order to escape from the fire of British soldiers in 1779.
6. Eastern Africa; 4,000 miles to the Mediterranean.
7. The southeastern shore of Greenland.
8. A principal division of China.
9. Colorado; 14,050 feet.
10. The St. Louis Americans.

Tact

Tact, the kind of tact you should cultivate, is not a form of deception or make-believe, but a cultivated taste which gives fine perception in seeing and doing what is best under all circumstances.—Grenville Kleiser.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is Scrooge's underpaid clerk in "A Christmas Carol"?
6—What German composer gave us 48 preludes?
9—A creek is what?
11—What are collected in philately?
13—Who is subject of a certain parable (pl.)?
15—An ogdoad is a group of how many?
17—What is a coin of Lithuania?
18—What is a tree of another parable?
20—Christopher Katt baked what (sing.)?
21—What mountain is between lakes of Lucerne and Zug, Switzerland?
23—Who was ancestor of Ardites?
25—What is a river of northern Chile?
26—Paul Bunyan would carry what implement?
27—Melody.
28—Motor coach is what?
29—What is symbol for magnesium?
30—What is an adjective and noun suffix?
32—In "Hamlet," the morn walks over what?
34—What tools are used by shoemakers?
36—What is a silver coin of Peru?
38—Moisture in stone is called what?
39—What was one of twelve tribes of Israel?
40—What badge was worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their "heretical" opinions?
43—What is a seaport of Turkey, Asia, on Black Sea?
44—Who was author of "Quality Street"?
47—What is capital of Annam?
48—Who was father of Gaddi, the Manassite spy?
49—What is first name of author of "Mark Tidd"?

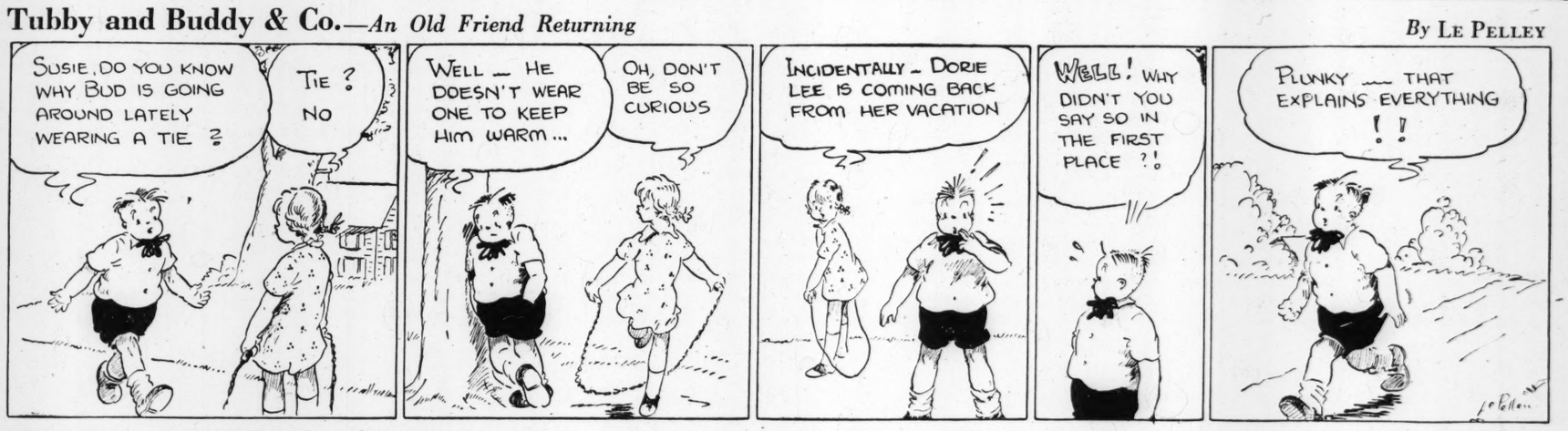
Down

1—Who was Ham's eldest son?
2—What is the great peninsula of southwestern Asia?
3—Who is son of 1 Across?
4——— Charles is a town in Virginia.
5—Within.
7—Who is Becky Sharp's schoolmate in "Vanity Fair"?
8—What is a city of Michigan?
10—Who was Abraham's nephew?
12—Slight taste is what?
13—In speaking of Biblical Keturah, what pronoun would you use?
14—To dress.
16—What is a familiar name for a cat?
19—"All flesh is ——— "
21—What is birth flower for June (pl.)?
22—What birds chiefly inhabit woodland and are mainly unmusical?
24—What is singular of "dice"?
25—Who was one of children of Shem?
30—Who were representatives of people in time of Exodus?
31—Crab of "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is what?
33—What was first name of 29th President of U. S.?
35—Armed conflict is what?
36—What is the capuchin monkey?
37—In tennis, ball returned in a high curve is what?
40—What do you call ball batted in the air in baseball?
41—What is Himalayan beardless wild goat?
42—Who is Sir Joseph's first cousin in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
45—What is a plant mentioned in Bible?
46—What is symbol for aluminum?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

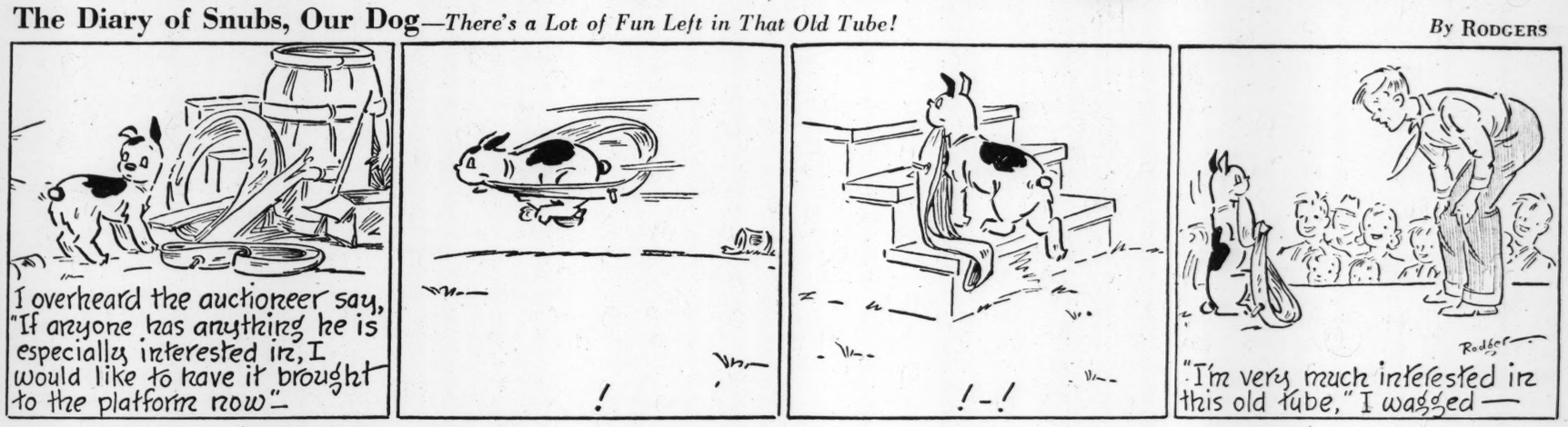
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Old Friend Returning*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE, DO YOU KNOW WHY BUD IS GOING AROUND LATELY WEARING A TIE ?
TIE ? NO
WELL — HE DOESN'T WEAR ONE TO KEEP HIM WARM...
OH, DON'T BE SO CURIOUS
INCIDENTALLY — DORIE LEE IS COMING BACK FROM HER VACATION
WELL! WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO IN THE FIRST PLACE ?!
PLUNKY — THAT EXPLAINS EVERYTHING !!

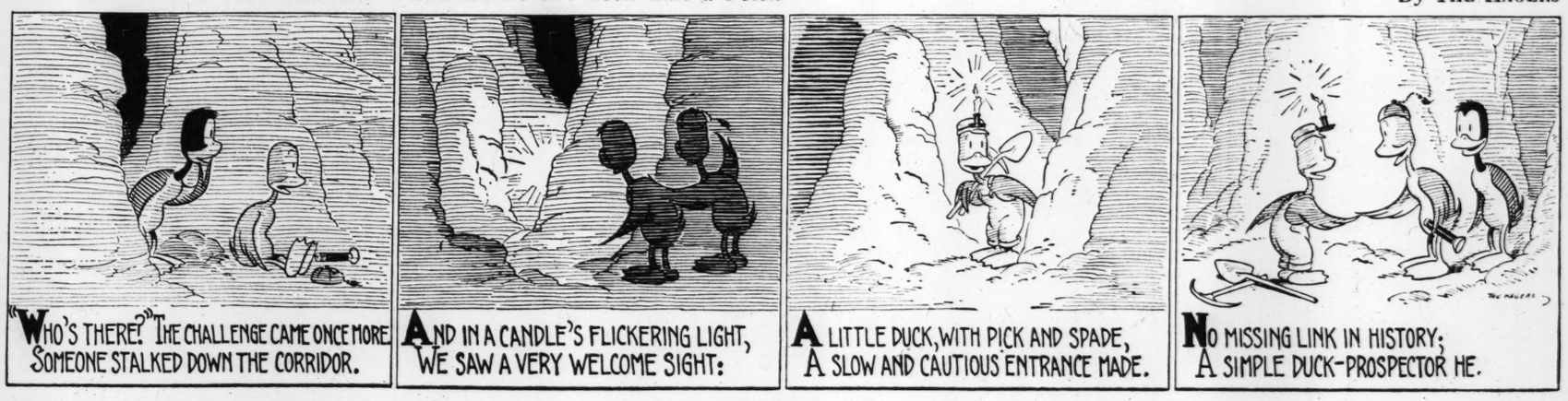
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's a Lot of Fun Left in That Old Tube!*

By RODGERS


I overheard the auctioneer say, "If anyone has anything he is especially interested in, I would like to have it brought to the platform now"—
!
!-!
"I'm very much interested in this old tube," I wagged —

The Adventures of Waddles—*And He Doesn't Look Like a Fossil*

By THE HAGERS


WHO'S THERE?" THE CHALLENGE CAME ONCE MORE. SOMEONE STALKED DOWN THE CORRIDOR.
AND IN A CANDLE'S FLICKERING LIGHT, WE SAW A VERY WELCOME SIGHT:
A LITTLE DUCK, WITH PICK AND SPADE, A SLOW AND CAUTIOUS ENTRANCE MADE.
NO MISSING LINK IN HISTORY; A SIMPLE DUCK-PROSPECTOR HE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Air and Naval Bases

No defense measure now before the American people—not even plans for a two-ocean navy and a selective service army—can be so quickly effective as the leasing and developing of strategic air and naval bases. Prime Minister Churchill's offer to permit the United States to use any British possessions in the Western Hemisphere should be accepted and acted upon without delay. Here is an opportunity to form a screen of outposts that would be worth in defense terms at least a hundred ships and a thousand planes.

Happily we may expect this advantage to be so evident that isolationist fears will not have enough political support to hold up American acceptance. The world situation has at last caused Americans to think in terms of military defense, and of strategy. From a strategical standpoint the isolationist position is plainly folly. It insists on having no allies and on bringing any war right into the home parlor. Military experience teaches the value of friends and the importance of keeping the fighting at a distance. Much of Britain's strength has come from following those rules.

Naval and air officers can testify to the value of bases such as are now made available. In the Pacific the United States has built up a screen beginning in Alaska and running south through Hawaii, Samoa and other islands. It has arrangements for naval bases in Nicaragua and there has been talk of leasing from Mexico a spot in Lower California. It might now be well to accept one in part payment for American oil holdings seized by the Cardenas Government. Some thought might also be given to the Galapagos Islands, belonging to Ecuador and forming the nearest oceanic guard for Panama on the Pacific side.

In the Atlantic, Guantanamo in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands form a partial screen for the Caribbean. But northward there are no outposts and the United States likewise needs bases farther south. Attention can well be given to some of the French possessions on the Atlantic coast of America. And if the Monroe Doctrine is to have real support there should be arrangements with Brazil for some footing down near the bulge of South America which is closer to French airfields in Africa (now being examined by a Nazi commission) than to the United States' southernmost base.

But a more immediate opportunity lies in the British offer. Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana hold the possibility of establishing protective outposts far to the north, a thousand miles to the east of the main seaboard, and south to the border of Brazil.

Mr. Churchill linked his offer of bases with a trend toward British and American co-operation. His thought may frighten some isolationists. Even those Americans who recognize that Britain herself is the most valuable of all America's defense bases will wish to proceed carefully in any steps toward alliance or union. The British, having by sad experience realized that in the present world it is necessary boldly to forego small prejudices and interests and to look for the larger hopes of a new world, are more ready than Americans for closer ties.

But Americans are awakening rapidly and most of them do see the tremendous community of interest with Britain in every part of the world. We believe they possess vision euough and hard sense enough to seize the present good these bases offer with confidence that further steps need be taken only when proven wise.

A New Bodleian Library

Something which at another time would have attracted wider attention happened at Oxford University a few days after German forces had occupied Paris. The doors were opened of the new Bodleian Library, building since 1937 and providing book stacks sufficient to hold 5,000,000 books. The Bodleian receives automatically a copy of every book published in England.

The old Bodleian, hereafter to be used for reading rooms and staff offices, remains as an historic reminder of another opening of doors nearly three and a half centuries ago. That was in 1603, when the bookless Oxford University Library—whose books and manuscripts had been provided by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the fifteenth century and destroyed or dispersed in the sixteenth—had been resupplied by Sir Thomas Bodley with a collection valued at about $50,000. At the same time he paid the cost of enlarging the existing building and provided a fund for the purchase of books and maintenance of the library.

Ships—But When?

A word of gratitude is due to the United States Senate and its Committee on Foreign Relations for the dispatch with which they now have acted on the Glass Bill to permit American rescue ships to bring children from European war zones. This amendment to the Neutrality Act is similar to the Hennings Act passed by the House of Representatives.

Yet several obstacles remain in the way of the actual sailing of the ships, even leaving aside the question of whether developments abroad and the delay in Congress have made it too late to effect the mission. An amendment imposed in the House makes it necessary to obtain assurances of safe conduct from all belligerent Governments before the vessels can enter war zones. This involves red tape with reference to several small countries whose Governments may be fugitives or virtual hostages. And in view of the German blockade announced August 17 and the subsequent withdrawal of assurances to the refugee ship American Legion, bringing stranded citizens from the Scandinavian countries, it is questionable whether clearance can be obtained from the Nazi Government.

Nevertheless, under such circumstances the only thing to do is to press forward on every shred of hope. American conscience will rest a great deal easier and the record make better reading if the pending measure is carried through to enactment and every effort made to effect the rescue. It may be found that much more can yet be done than is commonly supposed.

The Opportunity to Rise

Remarkable even in an industry characterized by the rise of a few strong figures from obscurity to success was the career of Walter P. Chrysler. It illustrates one of the values of democracy which deserves to be most deeply cherished—the freedom and equality of opportunity.

That a man should be able to climb by his mechanical and managerial talent from a railroad machinist's apprentice to head a $243,000,000 automobile manufacturing corporation is a tribute both to the man and to the Nation in whose free system he was able to exercise his abilities. That the opportunities open to him were not open to him alone is illustrated in the simultaneous or earlier rise in the United States of such leaders in automotive production as William Knudsen, Henry Ford, Alfred P. Sloan, Charles Kettering, and C. W. Nash.

Yet the important point to the far greater number of men is not the possibility for an occasional genius or tycoon to rise to the pinnacle but rather what that implies as to the opportunity for more ordinary men to better their position even ever so slightly by honest effort.

In the broad test of industrial democracy through a hundred other industries as well as motorcar manufacture the vital ingredient is the opportunity for an individual to rise by fair promotion and free competition from common laborer to foreman, from file clerk to office manager, or from salesman to owner of an independent small business. That this opportunity exists is widely attested in America today.

It is easy to make misleading assumptions from some spectacular successes. The fact that a man born in a log cabin may become President has long been cited as an index of American democracy. Yet that is only part of the story.

The most despotic governments may sometimes bring about great changes of rank. Unsettled times may be the opportunities of adventurers. A one-time paperhanger now spreads his authority over Continental Europe as a former corporal did before him. In a Near Eastern country a few years ago, a stable-boy suddenly became ruler through a palace revolt, yet that did not signify freedom or opportunity for his subjects.

The significant point in a democratic or genuinely competitive system is that men are free to succeed by the value of their services. It is not destructive power but constructive ability that counts there. In short, men grow not by what they are willing to do to their fellow men but by what they actually do for them. That system is worth cherishing and preserving at all costs.

Our Readers Say—

United Nations of America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I tell you how grateful I am for your Editorial "United Nations of America" which deals with the proposed Latin American Union? It shows how alert you are in differentiating between a real Federal Union of Democracies and a pseudo-union between democracies and dictatorships. I heartily approve of a Federal Union between the United States and the Six British Democracies, because of the similarity of our political background. And I believe that there are other democracies that have proved their democratic stability sufficiently to be included in a Federal Union with America as soon as they are free to do so.

The wishful hope, however, that there can be a union of democracies and dictatorships is founded on the sand of division of thought in fundamentals and it cannot stand. Nehemiah knew that it was no use to try to confer with those who did not have similar ideals. And if the United States and other nations would drop the idea of temporizing with people of undemocratic ideals and would form a solid union with those of democratic ideals regardless of seeming difficulties, the ultimate victory of right over might would appear more quickly. Of course, we can be good neighbors with the South American countries, and try to encourage them to stand firm in these days so that they will be ready for Federal Union at some time when they have proved their loyalty to democratic functions. But as the editorial so well stated, we can only unite with those who have similar ideals to our own.

San Francisco — HELENE CONANT

"While Britain Stands"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial, "While Britain Stands," in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor. About 1900 the late Mr. Joseph Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, said:

". . . but there was, and is, one insuperable obstacle in the way of this magnificent dream of a future world empire for Germany and that is the accomplished, existing, actual world Empire of Great Britain, of which England is the heart, and unless this obstacle can be removed so that it shall never stand in the way again, the grand ideal of Germany's future never can be realized." This statement was made after repeated attacks on England by Count Reventlow and other writers, who issued pamphlets and articles against Great Britain.

In January, 1900, the Koloniale Zeitschrift remarked "The old century saw a German Europe, the new one shall see a German world." The Kaiser, 1911, "God has called us to civilize the world." Mommsen preached hatred of England in his historical lectures; German fiction abounded in thrilling narratives of successful wars against England.

If Germany is allowed to conquer Britain then the words of Rousseau, greatest of early exponents of democracy (1762) might again be true, "Man was born free, he is now everywhere in chains."

Atlanta, Ga. — (MRS.) FRANCES HAMES

Let There Be Ships!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I saw a little child about three years of age step out from the sea in her daily dip, clamber up over a fair sized rock on our rugged coast of Maine, and run laughing into her mother's arms.

Thought sped back over [illegible] centuries to the time when a rock in Plymouth Harbor first bore the mark of a Pilgrim footstep, the step which brought the light of liberty to this continent.

As the mother of that little girl in Maine stood waiting to receive her child, so is our country eagerly awaiting the opportunity to receive and care for British children. In the Bible we read, "And God said, Let there be light" (Gen. 1:3). The light of love has been lit in the hearts of the American people.

At this moment of intense desire to do unto others as they would be done by, hundreds of American parents are yearning to share their homes, and the cry arises from all sides, "Let us send for our British neighbor's children—those who want to come. Let us feed them and clothe them and love them while their parents are courageously fighting the battle to save democracy and establish world liberty."

Let the people of America rise up to greet this second coming of the Pilgrims to our shores—not as Pilgrim Fathers, seeking separation from their mother country, but as Pilgrim Children, whose higher mission is to unite all nations in the bonds of brotherly love!

Let the motherhood of America speak.
Let there be ships!

(MRS.) ESTHER SAVILLE DAVIS

Waban, Mass.

Tin in South Dakota

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is an urgent need for tin in this country today. This metal is of vital use in many ways on defense and civilian fronts.

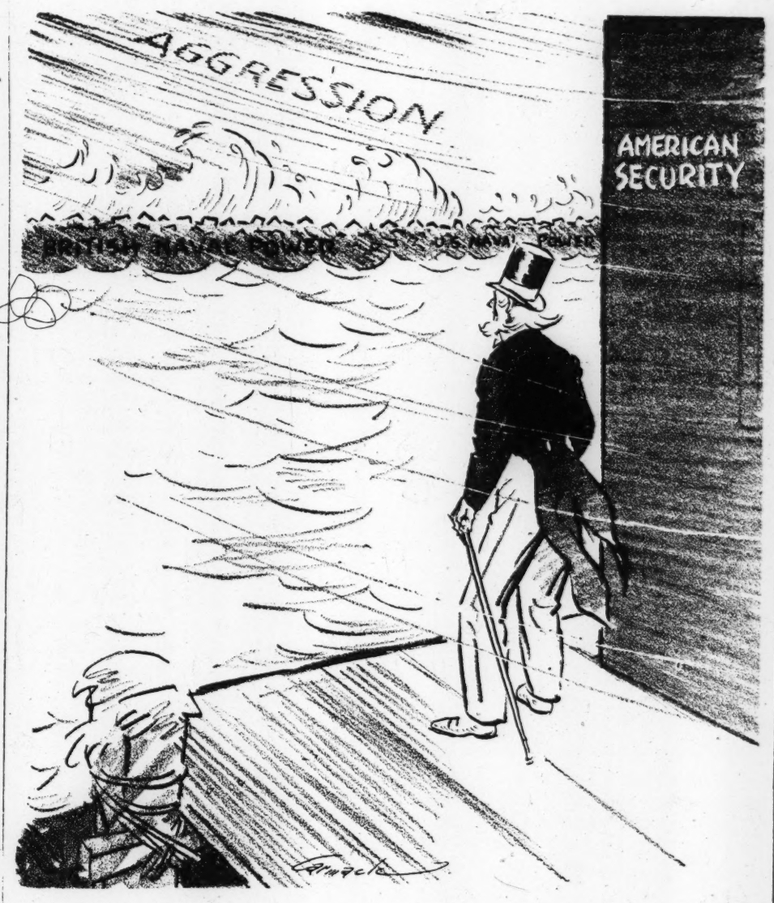
For some time we have been calling the attention of the authorities to the tin deposits in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Much earnest effort has been given this cause by the State's Congressional delegation. Last summer the U. S. Bureau of Mines made a survey, the findings of which might be interesting.

Knowing that an inclination has long been exhibited in Washington toward developing tin shipments from Malaya and even farther away, and some interest manifested in Bolivian tin, it is the source of some wonder why at this critical stage of world affairs something more definite is not being done about South Dakota tin.

Efforts to develop our State's vast manganese beds are beginning to bear fruit. I might add that there are literally millions of tons of aluminum in our West River country, too. South Dakota is also the source of berylium, nickel and other metals of important commercial nature, besides being the home of the Homestake, largest gold mine on the Continent. — YORK SAMPSON,
Director South Dakota Public Relations Bureau
Sioux Falls, S. D.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Breakwater



Letters From Susan

(A 13-year-old London girl writes to her aunt in America.)

Dear Auntie:

Hans and Sara, Mummie and me
Were up in London for dinner and tea;
We had for our luncheon, as soon you will guess,
Cheese, milk and rolls, mustard and cress.

It was such a wonderful day! The sun woke up in a hurry and let us know it. We jumped on a bus and jumped off at Parliament Street, ate our lunch in St. James's Park, fed the ducks and the birds, and then went on to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. The rabbits were wriggling their furry ears and shaking their bob-cotton tails and Peter Pan looked as happy as ever. The Serpentine was rippling so peacefully, glistening like gold.

We walked past the Army huts and sandbagged guns where the new recruits were being drilled. Sara and Hans were interested to see the political what-nots having their say at the Marble Arch Corner. Speakers and shouters and squeakers, for or against the Government, all talking about what they jolly well pleased. Sara and Hans had never known anything like that in Germany and it gave them a little idea of what we do in England. Later we went to Lyons and had some ice cream and cakes. Oh, I hope you won't think I'm too interested in things to eat. I just think it adds spice to letters to tell what nice things one has sometimes, don't you? (Really, there's no use putting questions in letters, because they never get answered; but they do make good decorations!)

* * *

Everywhere you go in London there are men in khaki or blue. When Stephen came home on leave and he was walking up the Strand, he had quite a business in hand to salute every Major, Colonel, Captain, etc. He threatened to go back to camp and write a book called "Interrupted Bliss" because Mummie didn't want him coming on her sitting-room carpet in his dirty black Army boots.

The blackout is so much shorter now because the days are longer! There are still many benevolent elephants in the sky and I often think what interesting stories they must have to tell of the aeroplanes they have seen and the stars they have interviewed; the way the moon smiles at them and the clouds complain. But how glad and happy the balloons must feel every morning when the sun comes up and says "hello."

You wouldn't know Eros in Piccadilly Circus now. He's covered with board and has a sandbag tophat. The boards are covered with posters about the Savings Campaign: Lend to Defend the Right to Be Free. One picture shows a long line of men having a tug-of-war with a thick rope that turns into a £ sign at the end.

The Commons and Gardens and Parks have been dug up in many places for allotments, and the holders have been busy all spring digging for victory, fertilizing, planting seeds. Now they are beginning to get many vegetables from them. This afternoon, when we passed a barracks, it was good to see the lorries ready and waiting. Everyone seems to be prepared for anything and we are grateful. I was cycling along a road last week and as I was going at a decent speed felt almost dizzy, for all the trees along each side had white combinations on. Lampposts, fences, gates and walls have all been copying Belisha Beacons. I even saw a black dog walking serenely down the High Street with a whitened nose and tip of tail!

* * *

This afternoon I went to the Empire Youth Service at Westminister Abbey. It was relayed to the British Empire and to all Allied and foreign countries. Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Boys Brigade, Life Saving Guard, and ever so many other youth organizations were represented. It was all very stirring. I sat in Poets' Corner. The walls and ceilings have been cleaned and the gold in the ceiling sparkled like stars.

Have you seen the movie, "For Freedom"? It is all about the Battle of the River Plate, the Graf Spee and Altmark. We saw the actual officers and men of our British ships, while Will Fyfe and others played fictional parts. It was a proper Allies picture. It also shows the various, treaties that the Nazi Government have made and broken. I do wish Hitler would comb his hair properly. It would please me very much.

Mummie went up to Bussards, you know the cake shop in Oxford Street, and what do you think was in the window? A wedding cake with a sugar cannon mounted on a gun carriage for decoration!

Fancy postage rates going up! If I wanted to send four letters, it used to cost me sixpence, now it costs tenpence. We don't mind though when we realize why it is and what we have to do it for.

Two air raid wardens came to school this week and inspected our gas masks. They said "Gas" and we had to take a deep breath and put our respirators on as quickly as possible. It's very inconvenient when you giggle inside your mask, and it makes a very funny noise. We have to take the masks to every lesson. We are starting up our Girl Guides work again. I am in Kingfisher Patrol and Princess Elizabeth is in Kingfisher, too.

* * *

Every Sunday evening at the 9 o'clock news, after the statement "This is the B. B. C. Home Service," the announcer says, "Ladies and Gentlemen, the Allies!" Then the national anthems of the Allies are played. There are ever so many of them, Polish, Norwegian, Dutch, French, and more are added all the time. I would like to hear "The Star-Spangled Banner" soon. It takes ten minutes to play all the anthems through and I join in with them so I shall learn them quickly. First of all, when I heard the anthems of the Allies, I was inclined to feel that they were much more beautiful and musical than ours. After they have all been played there comes a rumble of drums and then ours. I love it. It sounds so great and grand and noble.

Oh, I'm so glad that Queen Wilhelmina and King Haakon and ever so many others have come to England. Isn't it good to know that our country can be trusted like that? I'm glad I'm British, and proud, too.

Your loving niece,

SUSAN

The Wide Horizon

Ivory-Bills and Paroquets

By Samuel Scoville, Jr.

In The Yale Review

Certain adventures stand out in every bird-lover's life like mountain peaks. . . . The first raven, the first pileated woodpecker, the first cerulean warbler, the first evening grosbeak, the first sandhill crane—how well one remembers the thrills that came with each! . . .

But the ultimate height in the life of any birdman is to have a part, however small, in the rediscovery of a bird thought to be extinct. . . .

Accordingly, when in the winter of 1936 the news filtered in to me from several sources that the almost extinct ivory-billed woodpecker had been found again in the South, I was intensely interested. Later on came an even more incredible rumor. It was said that in the depths of a vast swamp in a Southern State a flock of supposedly extinct Carolina paroquets had been seen and definitely identified. . . .

* * *

In my wanderings afield I have met many interesting out-of-door eccentrics. There was the snailist, an old man in Florida, who collected tree snails and named a rare one after me, I don't know why—although my wife says that she does. Then there was a fine old friend in Massachusetts, who early in life had resolved to photograph every native orchid found in our Eastern States, and . . . reached his goal. And there are two who are protecting bald eagles. . . .

But none of these equals in oddness that lover of wild turkeys who has devoted years of his life and a considerable part of a very substantial income to studying and trapping them in various parts of the country, in order to improve the breed. . . .

While they [the party] were making daily observations of the turkey population of a swamp, they saw frequently large woodpeckers with crimson crests in near-by trees. On another occasion, they were annoyed by a flock of nine or ten parrots with yellow heads who interfered with the photographs they were trying to take of feeding turkeys.

* * *

When one of them wrote to an eminent ornithologist in Charleston that there were several pairs of ivory-billed woodpeckers in their swamp, the ornithologist paid no attention to the message—since every year he had been called up by amateur bird students who thought they had rediscovered this rare type. Always, it had turned out that the birds were merely the Southern form of the pileated woodpecker, which is nearly as large as the ivory-bill (about the size of a crow) and like the male ivory-bill, has a cardinal-red crest that is common to both sexes.

When, however, in a second letter, the turkophile mentioned that the female of the woodpeckers he had seen had a black crest, and also mentioned the parrots, the ornithologist began to take notice. Finally he went to the swamp, and to his great delight saw for himself a pair of the long-lost ivory-bills. . . .

This was the tale my host in Charleston told me as we sat in his courtyard. . . .

The day after a plantation trip, my host, the ornithologist, and I started on our quest for ivory-bills, and after a long, arduous journey arrived at the edge of one of those interminable river basins which spread out into vast swamps through so many parts of the South. . . .

Suddenly as we drifted down the Lethe-like river, the ornithologist gave a loud shout of "Ivory-bill! Ivory-bill!". . .

* * *

Right across the bow of the dugout, not thirty feet from where I was sitting, flew a magnificent ivory-bill, larger than a crow. He was not black and white, like the pileated woodpecker, which we had seen earlier in the day, but white and black, for the white dominated the black. And he did not fly dippingly as do most woodpeckers, but in a swift, direct line. His long white beak gleamed and glittered like glass, while his cardinal crest showed him to be a male. Through my bird glasses I could study his every feather at close range before he disappeared among the distant trees, and I enjoyed that feeling of triumph which comes to an ornithologist when at long last he sees for the first time an excessively rare and spectacular bird. . . .

So despite all doubts, misgivings, and envious carpings of older and perhaps better ornithologists, there are three of us . . . fortified against fate by the knowledge that once on an afternoon in May in the delta of a great Southern river we did assuredly see, observe, and admire that rare and beautiful bird, the ivory-billed woodpecker, and the still rarer, still more beautiful Carolina paroquet.

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